SOMALIA'S FIVE - YEAR PLAN

(1974 - 1978)

— An Outline of the Economic Programme

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PREFACE

On 7th March 1974, the Supreme Revolutionary Council and the Council of Secretaries of State approved the Development Programme, 1974 - 1978. The document highlights the development objectives, strategy and policies of the Revolutionary Government. It is framed on the basis of the First and the Second Charters of the Revolution. In its content and coverage the programme is revolutionary; it is ambitious but realistic. It calls for an investment of about So. Sh. 3.8 billion and as such it is the biggest development effort in the history of the country. It squarely gives top priority to agriculture. Industry, social services and infrastructure receive appropriate emphasis.

The pamphlet is an attempt to give a bird's-eye-view of the document. It is no substitute to the original; it may serve as its introduction. The pamphlet discusses the objectives and strategy of the Programme and its financing in full. It gives short preludes to the sectoral programmes, before their contents are elaborated. This will give the reader some of the major problems that the Government intends to solve in each sector. It is hoped this approach will be rewarding and informative.

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OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1974-1978

In an attempt to achieve the long term objectives which are to raise the standard of living of the people to the highest level, to provide opportunities for gainful employment to all labour force, to eradicate all forms of exploitation and to create a socialist society based on principles of social justice and individual freedom, the long-term strategy of deveopment is framed on:

a) Maximising resource utilisation in the production of both commodities and services and ensuring continued growth,

b) Creating conditions where the national products is distributed equitably among the people,

c) Decentralising socio-political administration of the country in the Regions and Districts to enable socio-economic development in the country to take place in regionally balanced growth,

d) Organising economic activities on a basis where the means of production are owned and operated by and in the interest of society as a whole and also through that process involve as many people as possible in decisions regarding investment, production, employment and income distribution,

e) Mobilising and utilising internal resources including the labour force to the maximum. Revolutionary orientation, and self-help activities will therefore be the major instruments for speeding up socio-economic development of the country. This will eliminate the heavy dependence of the country on external assistance in development offorts in as short a time as possible,

f) Creating cooperative movement in line with the socio-economic requirements and political philosophy of the country. Cooperative societies will be established in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and other productive service sectors of the economy.

The strategy of the Development Programme 1974-1978 to achieve the long term objectives is being discussed for each of the sectors in its appropriate place. However this part of the discussion deals with the overall strategy. The development strategy in the commodity producing sectors to maximise production dictates that existing projects are examined carfully to see whether any intensification of activities through better management, technical improvement, strengthening of marketing organisation etc. can be introduced. Simultaneously, it will also consist of a vigorous policy of establishing new capacity and full utilisation of existing capacity. Such strategy will be used in all commodity producing sectors but it is more particularly and quickly applicable to the industrial sector.

The basic structure of economic organisation will be that of cooperatives supported by the other industrial arrangements, in specific cases, where cooperative organisation is not feasible. By and large, the larger production units will as far as possible be in the public sector while the medium and small scale units in terms of employment potential will be organised on a cooperative or individual basis. The long term objective of development visualises a role for the private sector and for foreign investment in Somalia. It visualises an increasing role for such investment in specified sectors, consistent with the socio-economic objectives of the planned development of Somalia. It will be the objective of the Government that the primary producing sectors are wholly reserved for development either by Government or by local private capital. The tertiary sector will be dominated by the Government, while parts of the secondary sectors, especially manufacturing industries, will need the assistance of foreign capital both on a government to government basis sa well as direct private capital investment for maximum development.

The strategy emphasises maximum priority to the sectors of agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries since these primary producing sectors are the key to economic development.

AGRICULTURE:

Self-sufficiency in sorghum, vegetables, maize and edible oil and increased production of rice, wheat, cotton and grapfruits will be a major objective of the Programme. In general the strategy for agriculture will be one of creating food self-sufficiency as quickly as possible and of producing surpluses which could be either exported or which can support dependent projects in livestock and industrial sectors. The strategy of transforming the traditional agricultural sector into a modern sector will be pursued with vigour during the Programme period through the encouragement of the formation of cooperatives among the cultivators and intensified application of extension services and credit. This means better farm planning and more economical organisaiton of production based on improved ideas of cropping patterns and crop husbandry. Agricultural strategy will also emphasis the creation of new State Farms in order to bring under cultivation new land in various parts of the country. The production programme needs the support of intensified research programme in both agronomy and agricultural economics in addition to work in the field of plant protection. The Develpoment Programme period will therefore be used to strengthen such services.

LIVESTOCK:

The development of the livestock is very crucial to economic development of Somalia. The major outlines of the livestock development programme are already evident in the Development Programme 1971-1973 and the five year Programme will intensify and give whatever support is necessary for increasing the ability of this sector to develop fast. The Programme gives great importance to projects for increasing animal production both quantitatively and qualitatively and for more efficient marketing of animals and animal products. The Programme wil make an effort in coordinating livestock and agricultural development projects in order to integrate wherever possible the two activities at the production stage in the rural areas. The basic aim of the Programme is to change the tradion-ridden mode of production of livestock and to transform it to a modern sector based on scientific production and management.

Range management continue to be of very vital importance to any rational programme of livestock and agricultural development. Therefore the Programme seeks to intensify the activities of projects directed to range conservation and management.

Water supply is also crucial to the development of both livestock and agriculture and therefore the strategy consists of projects which will rationally distribute watering points with the aims of balancing land conservation and maximum production of livestock and agriculture. Research and extension work in the field of livestock development is of basic importance and therefore the strategy takes into account the central role of these actions.

Animal health programmes have been receiving attention in development strategy during the last decade. Such programmes being crucial to the prosperity of the livestock sector, the new Development Programme will emphasise specific programmes of disease control and veterinary work closely integrated with the projects for production, processing and marketing of animals. This action will be undertaken parallaly with expanding animal health programmes which will be implemented on a regular basis by the Animal Health Department of the Ministry of Livestock and the Livestock Development Agnecy.

FORESTRY, FISHERIES:

The sectors of forestry and fisheries would also get priority in development effort. More specifically, the Programme period will be used to implement development projects in the field of fisheries following up on the results of the surveys of fishery potential of Somalia. The fishery projects are crucial to the efficient performance of the fish processing industry. In the light of the increased pressure on livestock production for export, the development of fisheries while increasing the country's potential for export will also supplement the nutritional requirements of the people. Along with the projects for large scale fishing operations, the development strategy will emphasis projects which will assist increases in productivity and incomes of the fishermen in Somalia. Such projects will be oriented towards assisting the fishermen in organising production and marketing cooperatives through which technological improvements will be introduced by providing better fishing boats, fishing gear, and the requirements for wider distribution of fish in the country.

INDUSTRY:

The objective of the Programme is to establish a strong industrial base that is commensurate with the resources of the country. The existing structure of industrial establishment is biased towards the consumer goods industry. The development of such industries will still continue but more emphasis will be put on the development of intermediate and capital goods industries. The building materials industry will receive immediate attention because of its strategic importance and availability of certain basic raw materials. Establishment of agro-industries for export and for import substitution will be intensified.

The Programme period will be used to intensify surveys and studies of the industrial potential of Somalia in order to identify and establish as many industries as possible. Industrial development will be intensified through programmes of extension work to small scale, cottage and medium scale industries which will be largely in the private sector, management services to the existing large establishments which are mostly in the public sector and financial support for industrial development in the country.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH:

The strategy for development in the social services sectors, education and health is being framed to bring these services on a widening scale to the majority of the population, especially people in the pastoral-nomadic domain.

Educational strategy is based on the following major considerations:

a) To bring literacy up to nearly 90% of the adults during the Programme period,

b) To create facilities for giving education to all who seek it,
c) To convert the tradional methods into functional literacy,
d) To change the content of education in all levels from the colonial set up by gearing it to the basic social and economic requirements of country,

e) To introduce basic modifications and enlarge technical education, and
f) To expand the university facilities to the maximum.

The strategy will also provide for deeper analysis of the manpower problems in the country in relation to development requirements and will maintain a balanced approach to general and technical education at various levels of proficiency from primary school to the university level.

Manpower planning shall be intensified and correlated with the educational programmes

The health services in the country remain limited in coverage and scope. The five year Programme will therefore intensify efforts which have already been started during the earlier period to emphasise and intensify preventive medical care and enlarge curative services as widely as possible. As in the case of education, there is need to evolve organisational arrangements to cater to the health needs of the pastoral-nomadic community and the Programme peirood will evolve a system suitable to the conditions of Somalia.

The provision of essential medicines to the community for both humans and animals is of very great importance. While some of the medicines are being produced in the country and government have also nationalised the import and distribution of medicines, the Programme provides for projects which will strengthen this trend and make Somalia progressively more and more self-sufficient in its requirements of specific medicines, drugs etc.

HOUSING:

The Development Programme will give greater attention to the problem of housing shortage, especially in the urban centres and incorporate projects to be implemented by the public sector authorities to help in satisfying at least partially the back-log in demand for housing and providing for a part of the increasing demand. The private sector which has an important opportunity in this field will be assisted to the maximum possible extent to participate in the building trade. Housing construction in the larger towns will be coordinated with town-planning activities. Some attention will be given to initiate a programme of rural housing through self-help and cooperative action.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION:

Development planning in this country till now has been giving high priority to the communication and transport requirements. While the new programme gives greater emphasis to livestock, agriculture, fisheries, education and industrial sectors, the basic importance of the development of communication and transport to the maximum extent possible still remains of great cocnren to the development planners. The Development Programme therefore incorporates projects which continue the trend of strengthening of the communication and transport facilities and aims at closing some of the essential gaps in the network in the country. Such a network will consist of both major projects and small projects like feeder roads etc. Emphasis will be made on developing roads network capable of connecting major consumption and production centres of the country and which will open up potential areas for development. Airports will be improved to facilitate the movement of goods and services and telecommunication services will be developed.

OTHER SECTORS:

Creation of additional employment to the maximum extent possible will remain a central concern of the Development Programme in order to meet the problems of unemployment which is common to most of the developing countries. Though the potential resources in land is large in Somalia, this does not guarantee employment to the increasing labour force. Therefore the Programme incorporates projects with a perspective on the problems of unemployment and underemployment. The manpower surveys and studies which are part of the development programme will assist in specifying such projects.

The Revolutionary Government has taken on hand a number of policy and administrative measures to maintain stable price levels of the essential commodities both locally produced and imported. This strategy will continue during the Programme period. Continuous studies will be made to maintain a stable prices structure in the country to minimise the inflationary impact of development expenditure as well as other factors which put pressure on the prices structure. This will enable the government to follow a policy of state prices which will assist production incentives as well as maintain reasonable stability in the cost of living for the majority of the people. This strategy nevertheless is tempered by the dependence on foreign markets, which involves import of inflationary pressures.

Over the past years efforts have been made to coordinate the implementation of development programmes with the national budget in the form of annual plans. Since there is need for making this coordination more effective to increase efficiency in project implementation, one of the strategies will be to make plan-budget coordination and annual planning as effective as possible. The greatest impact of rationalising financial administration will be on project activities in the public sector. The activities in the private sector will continue to be the concern of the Government and fiscal and monetary policies will be used during the Programme period to maximise development efforts in this sector.

Evaluation of the results of development activities in the country shows that one of the major bottlenecks to effective implementation of projects is the weakness in the administrative organisation of the country, both at the Centre and in the Regions and Districts. The government has been giving its attention to this problem for some years and the Development Programme period will continue to implement measures to improve the administrative machinery through re-organisation, introduction of modern methods of administration, training of administrative personnel and strengthening of the supply base through manpower planning and training programmes. Measures to strengthen coordination among the Central, Regional and District administration in mobilising resources and implementation of projects will be undertaken.

The Development Programme period will initiate large scale activity in reorienting the economy towards a strategy based on developing the country through multi-faced rural development. The decentralisation of administration, organisation of cooperatives, intensification of self-help activities and political orientation of the people towards socialism by organising action at the local level are some of the devices which assist economic reorientation.

II. — FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME

The Development Programme envisages an investment of So. Sh. 3.863 million. The distribution of this investment among the various social and economic sectors of the economy is given below:

Sl. No.	SECTOR	Investment in '000' So. Shs.	% of the total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Livestock	162.087	4.2
2.	Agriculture	1.124.506	29.1
3.	Forestry and Ranges	51.153	1.3
4.	Fisheries	77.990	2.0
5.	Water Resources	139.552	3.6
6.	Mining	45.683	1.2
7.	Electricity and Power	136.540	3.5
8.	Industry	588.257	15.2
9.	Transport and Communication	944.697	24.5
10.	Education	191.065	4.9
11.	Health	77.721	2.0
12.	Housing	156.982	4.1
13.	Labour	11.319	0.3
14.	Statistics and Cartography	106.099	2.8
15.	Tourism	12.590	0.3
16.	Information	37.116	1.0
	Total	3.863.357	100.0

The programme allocation gives 40.2% to the primary producing sectors of the economy (livestock, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and ranges, mining and water resources); 11.3% to the social sectors (education, health, housing and labour); 18.7% to industry and electricity and power; 24.5% to transport and communication and 5.3% to the rest of the sectors.

The large investment to be made in transport and communication is mainly due to the large spillover which has to be continued and the initiation of a few vital construction works essential to complete the roads, transport and communication networks. These investments, while not directly productive, assist in the exploitation of the resources of the country and therefore speed up development.

The primary producing sectors, specially agriculture are given large emphasis. Industry receives the due attention it deserves. And the social sectors, education and housing in particular are given prominence.

The pattern of financing the sectoral development is shown below:

SECTOR (1)	Internal in '000 So. Shs. (2)	% of Sector Allocation (3)	External in '000 So. Shs. (4)	% of Sector Allocation (5)
Livestock	34.809	21.48	127.278	78.52
Agriculture	394.443	35.4	729.063	64.9
Forestry and Ranges	29.401	57.65	21.753	42.52
Fisheries	59.000	75.37	18.990	24.35
Water Resources	93.488	66.99	46.064	34.01
Mining	34.408	75.37	11.280	24.69
Electricity and Power	62.130	45.50	74.410	54.50
Industry	210.367	35.76	377.890	64.24
Transport and Comm.	118.219	12.51	826.476	87.49
Education	58.964	30.86	123.101	69.14
Health	23.851	30.69	53.870	69.31
Housing	96.632	61.56	60.350	38.44
Labour	5.375	47.53	5.939	52.47
Statistics and Cartog.	5.902	5.56	100.197	94.44
Tourism	12.590	100.00	—	—
Information	19.812	53.40	17.303	46.60
Total	1.260.393		2.602.964	

ANNUAL PHASING OF THE TOTAL INVESTMENT

(In '000 So. Shs.)

SECTOR	1974-1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Livestock	162.084	48,788	48.498	29.628	22.158	13.015
2. Agriculture	1.124.506	171.002	263.071	262,239	229.608	198.586
3. Forestry	51.153	14.429	15.218	9.805	7.221	4.480
4. Fisheries	77.990	10.630	19.930	21.230	13.200	13.000
5. Water Res.	139.552	21.571	41.256	30.500	25.756	20.469
6. Mining	45.683	12.483	11.200	7.900	7.100	7.000
7. Electricity	136.540	36.707	31.120	29.656	26.325	12.732
8. Industry	588.257	107.047	144.314	118.650	112.150	106.100
9. Transport	944.697	280.482	189.096	205.629	161.276	108.214
10. Education	191.065	55.054	52.096	40.598	24.463	18.853
11. Health	77.721	16.135	26.867	16.380	16.263	2.076
12. Housing	156.982	21.160	26.190	31.455	36.319	41.858
13. Labour	11.319	3.775	3.602	3.143	499	300
14. Statistics	106.099	29.904	31.643	23.192	19.602	1.759
15. Tourism	12.590	3.000	3.200	2.960	2.170	1.260
16. Information	37.116	22.686	8.342	6.088	—	—
Total	3.863.357	854.849	915.643	839.053	704.110	549.702

The financial resources available to the 1974-1978 Development Programme comprise government savings, the excess reserves of the Pension and Gratuity Funds, the investment funds of the Development Bank and Loans obtainable from internal and external sources.

Government savings represent current surpluses of the State Budget which now includes both the central government budget and the budgets of the local councils.

Allowing for the repayment of maturing debts, it has been estimated that a total sum of So. Shs. 808.100 million can be obtained from this source for financing investment projects.

The Pension and Gratuity Funds are extra-budgetary funds established in the Mnistry of Finance for retiring civil servants. Such funds will in future be enlarged to include also the contribution of the employees of the local councils, public agencies and private companies. The funds have not so far been utilised for investment purposes but preliminary studies undertaken in this respect point out that, taking into account the expected enlargement, investible funds of not less than So. Shs. 65.000 million will be available in the next five years. Autonomous Agencies will raise So. Shs. 55.192 million.

In financing the 1974-1978 Development Programme the banking system is expected to play an important role. Apart from the financial support that the commercial banks will extend to the public agencies in performing their ordinary functions and in executing their development programme, the Development Bank, in particular, is expected to contribute directly to the financing of the projects included in the Programme. It is estimated that in the five-year Programme period, the Bank's total investment funds will reach So. Shs. 172.773 which will flow into it as capital subscriptions, repayment of loans and new borrowings.

The financial resources obtainable from the above mentioned sources amount to So. Shs. 1.101.06 millions. Additional resources can be expected to be obtained by borrowing, within the permissible limits, from the Somalj National Bank. This is now estimated at So. Shs. 159.330 milion. Moreover, the government intends to seek assistance (loans and grants) from friendly countries and international organisations in order not only to fulfill its financial requirements in respect to the Programme but also not to break down the existing balance of payment equilibrium in consequence of the huge demand on foreign exchange which the expenditure on the Programme will necessarily develop.

The loans and grants from friendly countries and international organisations will amount to So. Shs. 2863.000 million. In summary, the financing of the Programme is as follows:

SOURCE	Amount	% of Ttotal
A. Internal	1.260.393	32.6
i) Budget	(808.100)	21.0
ii) Somali Develp. Bank	(172.771)	4.4
iii) Autonomous Agencies	(120.192)	3.1
iv) Internal Borrowing	(159.330)	4.1
B. External	2.602.964	67.4
Grand Total	3.863.357	100.0

IMPLEMENTATION:

The Development Programme sets basic and general objectives and strategies for social and economic development of the country. It attempts to concretise these objectives with specific projects, programmes and policies. The successful implementation of these projects and policies is the responsibility of the central authorities, local governments, financial institutions, autonomous agencies and the public at large. The programme calls for a total and complete commitment to its fulfilment. Development is total and cannot be carried out with inadequate machinery or lack of enthusiasm and determined effort on the part of all institutions and individuals.

The programme calls for a high degree of mobilisation of resources in the country. It foresees fundamental changes in the nation's capacity to generate investible surplus by the central government, local governments, and autonomous agencies. The programme is purposely ambitious on this score in order to tap to the maximum the resources and creative potential of the people for development. The mobilisation of resources is in line with the declared policy of self-reliance and internal generation of resources for social and economic development. Much depends on the people as a whole in the reconstruction of the economy through self-help and through cooperative spirit. The basic changes sought in restructuring the national economy will have to come through the basic sectors of agriculture, livestock and fisheries. These sectors are still in the hands of the private sector and every effort will be made to forge the total commitment of the peasantry, nomads and fishermen to pooling of resources for national development through cooperative societies. The cooperative movement will constitute the basic for dynamic and vigorous development of these sectors.

While local resources will be tapped to the full extent possible, the national development need not necessarily be restrained to the available internal resources. There are both finance and real resources gaps which friendly countries and multi-lateral organisations are called upon to bridge. These countries and institutions have moral obligations to participate in the development of the country. In order that this participation is meaningful, the transfer of resources has to be adequate in volume, reliable in supply and soft in terms and conditions. It has to be adequate to make fundamental and lasting changes in the economy of developing countries. It has to be reliable in supply in order to create confidence in the regularity of the flow and to enable reliable programming and its terms and conditions should be soft enough to guarantee its repayment. The dependence of Somalia on foreign assistance is temporary and of a short term nature.

The attention of the government will be focused on the development of adequate machinery for the implementation of development programmes. As a first step in facilitating the full implementation of the programme objectives, projects and policies, the establishment of planning units in all economic and social ministries is urgent and immediate. This call was repeatedly made by the previous development programmes, but has not yet been fully implemented. In the few organs where these have been established, such machinery have by and large been ineffective because of poor distribution of work, lack of trained staff and inadequate appreciation of the importance of such machinery. In the Regions and Districts, the difficulty in establishing planning units has been the severe shortage of qualified personnel. The decentralisation policies of the Revolutionary Government goes a long way in relaxing this constraint but adequate training and orinetation will have to be carried out. The planning unit has two major responsibilities to carry out. In the first instance, it is the organ that initiates new ideas, undertakes preliminary project preparation, and project evaluation. It will be the centre of sectoral statistics, data and information. Secondly, the unit will collect and collate information on progress and performance of development projects. They will put up to the Ministry of Planning and Coordination periodic reports and give regular information on all problems whether of technical or administrative nature that stand in the way of programme target fulfilment.

Consonant with these responsibilities the selection of staff for the units will have to be carefully made and the position of these units in the heirarchy the Ministry will be enhanced.

The Planning Commission will play an active role in the synchronization of development activities and in giving proper guidance and direction to the implementing organs. The Ministry of Planning will prepare basic studies for the Commission to take sound and realistic decisions on development problems.

ANNUAL PLANS:

In order to achieve regular review and assessment of the Development Programme, the preparation of annual implementation plans initiated in 1971-1973 Programme will be strengthened and continued as a fully developed part of the implementation procedure. The annual plans will include analysis of the state of the economy and general policies of the programme. It will cover also detailed sectoral projects and programmes and involve both financial and physical details of the projects. It will cover the evaluation of project implementation, comparison of planned targets with actual performance and reasons of deviation. Full analysis of the basic problems and bottlenecks faced and curative measures will be fully highlighted.

The private sector investments will be closely followed in annual plans and the full impact of the sector will be elaborated upon. Annual plans aim also to give more details to projects, to introduce changes and modifications to the original documents as situation changes.

It is the responsibilty of all ministries, autonomous agencies and the private sector to establish proper mechanism for the elaboration of the annual plans. As the concept of planning units gets institutionalised, this responsibility will fully devolve on them.

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION:

After the October Revolution the masses have responded favourable to the national call for effective participation in national construction through self-help activities. To all the people at all levels and every where in the country, self-help has become an instrument for mass mobilisation and mass orientation for the country's reconstruction on the basis of socialism and self-reliance.

It is of immediate importance to realise that mass mobilisation, itself is not enough. The energies and resources expended and the investments made must be effectively used to achieve specific economic and social goals. This is vital for sustained involvement of the masses in development activities.

Projects in the programme will have the first call on the resources of the country and self-help measures will first be directed toward the implementation of the programme and policies. Projects selected for self-help activities will be paramount and strict observance of economy of resources will be practised.

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

I. — LIVESTOCK

The livestock sector represents the most important economic activity of the national economy. It is the source of livelihood for over 70 per cent of the population. It generates over 65 per cent of the foreign exchange, it is completely managed and controlled by nationals and it is an important growth agent, having tremendous potentilities for development. In accordance with these basic considerations, the sector has been accorded top priority in all development programmes. But the priority attached to the sector has not led to dramatic change.

Hitherto the state participation in the sector was prepherial, billative and piecemeal. Few basic changes have been attempted and the growth of the sector and its prominence was mainly the responsibility of the nomadic population, supported by world situation of meat. The following table shows the livestock export in the period between 1968 and 1972.

LIVESTOCK EXPORT — 1968-1972

ITEM	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cattle (1,000 heads)	42.5	35.1	45.0	56.0	58.0
Sheep 1,000 heads)	751.5	686.9	546.0	608.0	534.0
Goats (1,000 heads)	442.9	861.4	605.0	576.0	565.0
Camels (1,000 heads)	18.7	24.9	26.0	24.0	16.0
Cattle hides (1,000 pieces)	137.8	107.2	210.0	378.0	331.0
Sheep skins (1,000 pieces)	1,536.0	1,367.0	2,010.0	1,455.0	868.0
Goats skins (1,000 pieces)	1,531.0	2,533.0	2,136.0	2,326.0	1,195.0
Camels hides (1,000 pieces)	—	—	15.0	15.0	25.0
Meat (tons)	1,022.0	1,104.0	2,159.0	5,026.0	3,026.0

It will be seen that on the average 1,235,000 sheep-goats, 47,320 cattle, 21,920 camels and 3,391,000 pieces of hides and skins are exported annually. An important component of the export is meat which shows a dramatic increase in the period in question, demonstrating the increased efficiency of the Kismayu Meat Factory and the determination of the government to industrialise the sector.

The emphasis put on the livestock sector is shown by the provision of preventive inoculation against epizootic diseases of animals, as well as dipping or spraying facilities and parasite control in some areas and water development which was not fully integrated into the range resources disturbing the delicate balance between livestock population, range resources and water availability. These were simple reforms that have failed to change the social relationship of the nomad or bring about a profound structural change. The nomad continued with the hard and unrewarding life which have relegated him to total dependence on the vagaries of his environment.

The basic problems that were associated with the nomads for generations are still there. With increasing pressure on the land brought about as a result of the development of water resources which encouraged premature settlement, disease control measures which have reduced the death ratio of the livestock, the increasing loss of the best grazing areas for cultivation, over-stocking and accelerated deterioration of grazing lands have led to increasingly more difficult conditions for the nomads.

In a Revolutionary society, the aim is not the development of livestock, *per see,* but the transformation of the nomadic way of life. The central point of development is man, not his animals. Hence a number of programmes that further this emphasis has been incorporated in the Development Programme 1974-1978. The expansion of literacy campaigns among the nomadic population is a basic measure that aims at arming the nomad with the knowledge of understanding and controlling his enviornment. The establishment of nomadic schools will produce the cadres that will reshape and reconstruct the nomadic way of life in a way that would ensure raising their material welfare and integrate it into the national economy. Structural changes in animal production through the introduction of scientific management and better animal husbandry will have educational and demonstrative effect on the nomads who will be assisted to pool their resources to form cooperative societies and usher in the sedentarisation programme of the nomads. With these basic measures in mind, integrated range management, water resources development, veterinary coverage and enlarged social services will improve the enviornmental conditions and bring about the required structural changes in the sector.

The objectives of the Development Programme in the sector are:

- Transformation of the nomadic way of life in order to make nomadism more productive and secure.
- Improvement of the rate of off-take through facilities for fattening ranches.
- Experimentation on cross-breeding for milk and meat production.
- Development of a viable veterinary coverage emphasising the establishment of disease free zones.
- Propagtion of modern technology in the rural areas.
- Rationalisation of livestock export.

With these basic objectives in mind pursuing the realisation of the general goals in the livestock sector a total investment of So. Shs. 162 million has been set aside. This is the government contribution to the development of the sector. It is envisaged that the private sector which controls the sector will contribute more funds for its improvement. In the public domain 12 animal production and marketing and 8 animal health projects will be executed throughout the country.

A. — Animal Production programme is composed of the following projects:

1) *Trans-Juba Livestock Project:* consists of establishment of three production ranches of 80,000 ha. on which immature cattle can be kept for one year. The ranches will have provision for irrigation, drainage and road works as well as fodder storage facilities and feeding yards on irrigated farms to which the cattle can be introduced. The capacity of these ranches will be 30,500 heads of cattle per year. The project will operate a disease control unit, a marketing unit with three new permanent cattle markets, a holding ground of 20,000 ha. near Afmadu and develop water points on the existing holding grounds near Kismayu. The project will have a construction and maintenance unit to undertake its works. Provision has been made for training students abroad. The project will go a long way in introducing modern production and marketing techniques in the livestock sector. Constant and reliable source of supply will be found for the Meat Factory.

2) *Multi-Purpose Cattle Ranch - Gelib:* This project will be located in the holding ground being developed in Gelib and will test the production capacity of the indigenous breed of high potential cattle, fatten some of them through improved feeding management and improve on the traditional methods of processing milk. The project will have a stock of 7125 heads of cattle at the end of 1975 and will be located in an area of 1500 ha. on the western bank of the Juba river opposite Gelib town.

3) *Immature Cattle Holding, Marketing:* The project consisting of two holding grounds, one near Hargeisa and the other near Burao will serve the traditional range lands in the Burao, Gabiley, Hargeisa, Odweine, Burao and Buhodle districts. The project will aim at stopping the export of immature animals by improving marketing facilities, producing fodder for them in the holding ground, fattening and marketing of immature cattle and steers. The most important aspect of the project is its demonstrative effect encouraging farmers and nomads to fatten their cattle, gaining far better fed and managed animals.

4) *Feed-Lots Project:* aims at establishing a feed-lots farm for fattening cattle for export of deboned meat to the high price markets in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. The project will consist of two components; the operation of the feed-lots and the establishment of a

sugar cane plantation which will supply cane for feeding the animals which will also be fed with meat and bone meal, uria, salt and other fodder material. A total of 50 feed-lots will be constructed each with an area of 100 sq. meter and an additional 200 sq. meters of shaded surface. The feed-lots will produce approximately 28 tons of carcass meat per week out of the 9600 cattle expected to be available for slaughter.

5) *Assura Sheep Holding Ground:* The Assura Sheep Farm and holding ground will be converted into a centre for production, experimentation, breeding and management of sheep grazing. The project will also conduct production experiments on crossing the local-black-head sheep with the karakul from Tashkent. This project will test the feasibility for an extensive, integrated programme for animal production in a settled area. Integration of agriculture and livestock will also be one of the points of experimentation.

6) *Sheep and Goat Ranch in Erigabo:* A sheep and goat farm is to be established in Erigabo District in 1978 o take advantage of the potential of wool production by introducing the Uzbekistan fat-tailed breed to be crossed with local sheep. The ranch will also demonstrate the advantages of settling the nomads in ranching of sheep and goats. The project will eventually have a total of 20,000 heads of sheep and goats.

7) *Sheep and Goat Ranch in Galkayo District:* A project which will keep 5126 heads of sheep and 1075 of goats annually for breeding purposes will be established in the Galkayo District in 1978. The project will help in increasing the live-weight of local sheep and goats, demonstrating the benefits of stationary breeding of sheep and goats. and make the ranch a commercially profitable operation.

8) *Artificial Insemination Centres:* In order to upgrade the cattle in the country, it is proposed to establish a network of artificial insemination centres all over the country. The main centre with ten bulls will be established at the State Farm at Gedkadableh. Sub-stations will be opened in the following eight places: Hargeisa, Afgoi, Gelib, Kismayu, Baidoa, Jowhar, Mogadishu and Galkayo. Insemination will be carried out in the field and a team of field inseminators will be trained for a period of six to eight weeks for work on the project.

9) *21st October Dairy Farm:* The project was originally envisaged to form the reliable and secure source of supply of raw milk to the

Mogadishu Milk Factory. While continuing to meet this basic objective, the project has been given a more extended role. It will be the centre for extension service, assisting farmers along the river in milk production, cross breeding, and animal husbandry.

10) *Hargeisa Dairy Farm:* A centre of milk production in an enclosed area of 5,000 ha. and with 3,500 heads of cattle will be established in Hargeisa, in order to supply the growing population with milk and to extend basic milk production. The project for artificial insemination will be closely managed with this project.

11) *Poultry Development:* The production programme also provides for encouraging poultry keeping in the country and for a beginning, model poultry farms will be established near to the towns of Hargeisa Kismayu, Baidoa, Burao, Beletwein, Galkayo and Bosasso. Each farm will produce about 200,000 eggs per year and will have the capacity to distribute, 65,000 chicks to individuals and cooperatives to encourage scientific poultry production. The project intends to assist farmers to increase their incomes and improve their nutritional standards.

12) *Hides and Skins:* The Hides and Skins Project is being carried over from the earlier period of development. The project will be implemented through a field hides and skins extension service and 62 centres which will serve as base for extension services in the regions as well as demonstration centres and purchasing points. The porject will help in improving the quality of the skins which are now being used for export. It will also give a nation-wide technical assistance to small communities.

B. — In the field of animal health, the Government is giving it great importance because of the tremendous loss of livestock population and the consequent loss to the nomads and to the national economy. Hence eight major projects in the field of animal health will be incorporated in the Development Programme. These are:

1) *Intensification of Animal Health:* The animal health programme during 1974-1978 consist of the continuation of the project for intensification of animal health consisting of four components. In the first place, the work on the Lower and Upper Juba Regions will continue, secondly this work will be extended to Hiran and Benadir regions through the establishment of district and rural centres. Thirdly, regional diagno-

stic laboratories will be established and fourthly check-posts will be set up in and out of the proposed disease free zones which will be located in the districts of Gelib, Jamama, Kismayu and Afmadu. 12 check-points will be established and in addition there will be mobile teams in the disease free zone checking on the quality of animals.

2) *Parasite Treatment Centres:* The project for establishing parasites treatment centres is being carried over into the new Programme period. The implementation of the project will add the following facilities:

Permanent Dips	30
Portable Dips	29
Permanent Spray races	20
Mobile Spray races	250
Holding pens	20
Crash races	20
Swim bathes	10

3) *Check-Treatment-Quarantine Stations:* The 1974-1978 Programme will also establish seven check-treatment quarantine stations as complementary to the project for the disease free zone in the Kismayu area. The stations will be located at Afmadu, Dugumu, Arabokudi, Hargeisa, Shabelle, Burao and at the boundary of the disease free zone in Lower Juba. These stations will help in disease control work among nearly 2,000,000 cattle and control diseases like: anthrax, rinderpest, C. B. P. P. and trypnomasisas.

4) *Rinderpest Control:* The programme provides for the continuation of the rinderpest control project till 1975. It is proposed to revaccinate the animals at least once per year for two successive years, vaccinate cattle which have not been vaccinated earlier and maintain surveillance on the disease situation.

5) *Tsetse Fly Control:* A large tract of land in the interriverine area is infested with tsetse fly which wards-off the full utilisation of the ranges and water resources of the area. During the Programme positive steps will be taken to clear this land from the fly and open it up for livestock utilisation.

6) *Veterinary Research Laboratory:* In order to support the animal disease control and eradication programme in the country, the Pro-

gramme provides for the strengthening of the existing veterinary research laboratories through the establishment of a central laboratory at Mogadishu which will supplement the work of the laboratory at Hargeisa. The project will assist in the production of important virus vaccines. It will help in establishing and developing in virology, bacteriology, parasitology, tropical veterinary medicine, laboratory technology and instrument technology. The major part of the project will be completed by 1977. It is proposed that over a period of time, the country will become self-sufficient in the production of most of the veterinary medicines and drugs in the country.

7) *Veterinary Pharmaceutical Project:* The Department of Animal Health and Production is already implementing a project for the import and distribution of veterinary drugs. During the Programme period, the veterinary pharmaceutical project will concern itself with building eight regional stores in addition to the creation of other infrastructural requirements for a project for drug distribution. This project supports the free distribution of drugs to the nomad which have been realised after the October Revolution.

8) *The Training School for Animal Health Assistants:* Will increase the annual intake from 30 to 150 students during the Programme period. The programme has therefore provided for enlarging the sizes of the Campus. The school trains animal health assistances in the field of animal health; animal production, range management and poultry development.

II. — AGRICULTURE

Somalia has a total area of 63.8 million hectares of which 8.0 million (12.5 per cent of the total land surface) is suitable for cultivation. This is about 2.7 hectares per capita. Land suitable for cultivation in the inter-river area is around 7.5 million hectares and the total irrigation potential of the Shabelle and the Juba rivers is 240,000 hectares. The north is less endowed with water resources. However, the area suitable for farming, with rainfall ranging between 400-500 mm. is estimated at about 200,000 hectares. There are numerous tugs that drain water to the sea, destroying the range lands. These resources could be harnessed and utilised for agricultural development. There are large potential for the development of dates cultivation in the coastal belts of Bosasso, the North west and many inland areas.

Given these potentialities one would expect Somalia to be a major producer of agricultural products. This, however, is far from reality. Small rainfed or inundation - irrigated farms scattered throughout the country comprise about 800,000 hectares of the cultivated land. This is largely the marginal farming areas which provide livelihood to a large number of farmers in the form of food grains and a few cash crops. Traditional agriculture manifests its inherent weakness. Production is low and hence income is low. It is organisationally fragmented and the mode of production is primitive. Government support in basic services and facilities such as improved seeds, extension services, credit facilities for essential inputs and organisational support have been terribly deficient and unavailable for most of the farmers. The government inaction to support the farmers has made the operation open to middlemen who sought profit at the expense of the farmers and the consumers, creating a social class and inhibiting agricultural development.

The plantation sector is confined to the inter-river area in the south were controlled irrigation prevails; cultivation is limited to banana and sugar cane with an increasing interest in grapefruits. The major problem inherent in the plantation sector is the instability of an almost mono-cultural economy based on banana. Faced with these problems, the sector has not been decolonised and diversified but increasing investments have been pumped into it to stay in business.

No major attemps have been made in the field of agricultural development in the decade after independence. The establishment of state farms in Juba and the north failed because of the lack of government commitment. In a country that believed in the virtue of private ownership of the means of production, state participation in the economy can only be prephereial and marginal. Hence because of this basic contradiction the large attempts in agricultural development launched with the assistance of a friendly country has to be abruptly stopped, after large investments wasted. The grain marketing operations was a half-hearted programme that failed to tackle the roots of the problem and liquidate the role of the middle man. In short more of the attempts made before the Revolution have been prepherial, belated and lacked the political will and the commitment to ensure their success. The level of agricultural development can be discerned from the composition of food imports, shown below:

IMPORTS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

(So. Shs. '000)

ITEM	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Live Animals	—	—	—	—	5
Cereals and cereal prep.	35.884	35.240	48.828	55.006	104.777
Fruits and vegetables	10.757	10.897	13.448	15.404	15.545
Sugar and sugar prepar.	810	7,954	1.011	933	1.048
Food preparations	784	1.052	1.693	1.853	1.459
Wood, Lumber	6.996	5.504	5.580	7.579	6.368
Animal and vegetable oil	8.675	7.051	9.042	16.306	15.658
Fertilizers	2.362	1.800	5.568	3.150	3.243
Insecticides, tanning material etc.	3.711	4.585	3.112	3.052	4.450
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	6.459	6.459	11.535	6.706	10.893
Animal, and vegetable crude materials, inedibles	8.707	10.513	11.892	9.236	14.408
Footwear	4.729	5.889	5.072	4.610	4.171
Total	90.277	96.298	116.781	123.835	182.025

Source: *Central Statistical Department.*

The agriculturale imports increased from So. Shs. 90.3 million in 1967 to 182.0 million in 1971. Cereals and cereal preparations and fruits and vegetables accounted for So. Shs. 46.6 million in 1967 and So. Shs. 120.3 million in 1971. From this will be seen that imports in the agricultural sector accounted for 31.7 percent of the total imports in 1967 and 40.7 per cent in 1971.

This state of affairs has to be reviewed against the potentialities discussed above. It is clear that the large potentialities of the country have not been made full use of in the colonial period and in the decade of pseudo-political independence after it. The responsibility for charge has fallen to the Revolutionary government and in the four years under the Revolution certain basic and revolutionary steps have been taken. The salient features of these measures are summarized below:

— The establishment of the agricultural Crash Programme has a number of objectives. It aims to contribute to the liquidation of unemployment in the country by providing gainful employment to the agricultural workers. It contributes to the declared policy of self-sufficiency in food grains. It is an educational centre as it trains agricultural cadres who will organise the sector and 9,730 hectares of virgin land has been put under the plough, giving employment to about 10,000 agricultural workers. The location of the centre have been spread through out the country. The centres are now located in Jowhar, Mordinle, Genale, Shalambot, Havi, Gelib, Bender Salem, Malearie, Beletwein, Tugwajale, Dolo and Tugdheer.

— The Revolutionary government has taken a decisive act in liquidating the parasitic middlemen that prospered at the expenses of the poor farmers and the harmless consumers and which have inhibited the development of the sector. The state has taken up the responsibility of purchasing and distributing cereals and oil bearing crops. The farmers are given pre-posted prices for their produce and the consumers are given the commodities at reasonable prices. The response of the farmers to the price incentive has been dramatic and the land under cultivation has been extended. Self-sufficiency in sorghum and maize has been achieved, and dependable reserves have also been accumulated. A large programme of storage facilities and elaborate distribution network have been developed.

— In an effort to consolidate the fragmented agricultural holdings into viable units of production, with the possible government intervention in the provision of technical assistance and improved essential inputs, the cooperative law has been enacted. A unit established in the Ministry of Agriculture will supervise the development of the cooperative movement in the country.

— Mechanisation of agriculture is an important area neglected in the past. The Revolutionary government has revamped the technical unit responsible for agricultural machinery and provided it with modern agricultural equipment and machinery to carry out its programme.

— The banana sector has been given a new lease of life through market diversification. The complete dependence of the commodity on a single market is now a thing of the past. More profitable and easily accessible markets in Arabia have been opened up. In other areas, the initiation of major irrigation and production programmes have been made. These are:

i) Jowhar off-stream
ii) Fanole irrigation network
iii) Balad irrigation project
iv) Afgoi-Mordinle project

The projects will ensure the development of 23,000 hectares. The first project will go a long way in easing off the seasonal fluctuation of the Shabelle river which endangers a number of vital agricultural projects in the area.

— The government has stepped up its extension services, plant protection and farmers training programmes. These services have yet to be increased a great deal to keep pace with the agricultural expansion.

— The most important achievement during the Revolution is the sense of self-reliance that have been generated and the confidence of the farmer on his land that has been born.

It is the policy of the government to capitalise on these achievements and to give agricultural development more impetus, direction and guidance and to supplement it with increased state participation in the production and in organisation of cooperatives.

The overall strategy for agricultural development during the Development Programme period, 1974-1978, will be based on the following considerations:

1) Self-sufficiency will be established for sorghum, maize, oil seeds crops, vegetables and fruits by the end of the five year period.

2) Substantial increase in the import substitution of rice and wheat will be achieved during this period.

3) While assisting the individual farmers, great emphasis will be given to the organisation of agricultural cooperatives through the country in addition to the agricultural crash programme and the establishment of state farms.

4) With the establishment of large scale farms in the public sector, social control of production and distribution by the privately organised large farms will be intensified.

5) Production of commercial crops will be integrated with the production programmes of the agro-industries.

6) Encouragement will be given to mixed enterprises of agriculture and livestock in the rural areas.

7) Great attention will be given to agricultural research, extension services, marketing organisation, credit institutions and institutions for providing material and technical input services.

8) Irrigation potential will be utilised as extensively as possible to enable diversification of agriculture, especially in the export and import substituting corps.

In realising these objectives a total investment of So. Shs. 1,124.5 million has been allocated to the sector. This represent 29.1 per cent of the total investment of the progrmame.

The agricultural programme involves the development of about 54,000 ha. of land, consolidation of the fragmented small agricultural holdings into major cooperaive units. For that purpose 150 multi-purpose, 1050 group farming and 75 production cooperatives will be established. The Programme foresees bunding schemes for 30,000 hectares in the north and 1,000 ha. under wheat production. Assistance to citrus growers will be strengthened. In general extension services, research works, plant protection, agro-meteorological development, grain storage facilities and farm machinery will be provided. Major irrigation networks will be Fanole headworks Bardere resevoir, off-stream storage in Jowhar and extensive study of the possibility of harnessing the run-off water in the tugs for agricultural and livestock development.

The projects in the sector will be discussed under the major headings: services for agricultural development and agricultural production and irrigation programmes.

A. — AGRICULTURAL SERVICES:

(i) *Agricultural Extension Services.*

Two more farmers training centres will be established one at Jowhar and the other at Jamama. Training of extension personnel on extension methods, cooperative management, crop production techniques, farm management as well as soil and water conservation will be given in all the centres. The extension service will also experiment with a package programme approach through which a combination of farm inputs with extension service will be given as a packege in selected areas where the human and physical factors are conducive to a quick rate of agricultural development. During the Programme period the districts of Jowhar, Afgoi, Balad, Dafet, Genale, Coriole as well the regions of Lower Juba and Hiran will be given special attention. The North-Western Region and Districts of Bur-Hacaba, Baidoa, and Dinsor will be served by a separate project for integrated agricultural development. In all these areas the central point of extension will be the encouragement of the farmers to use improved techniques.

(ii) *Agricultural Cooperative:*

In order to strengthen the cooperative movement in the country a project for organising agricultural cooperatives is included in the Programme. The Ministry of Agriculture through a newly created Department of Agricultural Cooperatives will ensure strict administrative and financial supervision over the cooperatives. Advance of credit to the cooperative for use in land clearance, levelling, construction of irrigation canals, boring of wells, purchase of farm machinery, building of warehouses and setting up of small cottage industries will be a central function of the department. During the five year period, 150 multi-purpose cooperatives, 1050 crop farm cooperatives and 75 production cooperatives will be organised. As the future of the cooperatives depends on the success of the first trials, the Department will be cautious so as not to lose the confidence of the farmers.

(iii) *Agricultural Research Services.*

In order to support the expanded programme for agricultural development, the research service will re-double its efforts during 1974-1978 to find quick and suitable solutions to the various problems which affect agricultural production. The Central Agricultural Research laboratory will direct its work towards improvement programmes for crops, soil management and water conservation. Insects, disease and weeds problems will be studied and control measures will be suggested. The agricultural extnesion service will be given support through supply of rearch findings.

(iv) *Plant Protection Service.*

This service, in the Ministry of Agriculture will also be enlarged to meet the increasing requirement for incests and disease control measures in the country. The existing project for strengthening plant protection will receive additional experts in plant quarantine measures and plant pathology as well as other plant protection activities.

(v) *Agro-Meteorology Development.*

An agro-meteorological service will be established during the Programme period and agro-metereorological stations and posts will be established in thirteen centres for collection, analysis and forecasting of meteorological conditions and for the determination of the water requirements of the crops.

(vi) *Grain Storage.*

The Agricultural Development Corporation through its grain marketing operations has been supporting the objectives of increasing crop production in the country and of assuring economic prices to the producers as well as consumers. The marketing activities of the ADC will continue during the Programme period and the storage capacity in the country will be increased to a total of 1.4 million quintals. The Corporation will deal with all the marketable food and cash crops to be produced during the Programme period by private and public farms.

(vii) *Farm Machinery.*

The farm machinery services of the ADC have been assisting the private and public agricultural production programmes. It is recognised that substantial investment should be made during the 1974-1978 Programme period to modernise and restock the machinery pool, increase its size and also build workshops and garages. The programme therefore provides for the implementation of these workshops and garages which will be built at Shalambot, Afgoi, Beletwein, Baidoa, Hargeisa and Mogadishu.

B. — AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND IRRIGATION.

In the field of agricultural production, the programme continues a number of projects which will enable the country to achieve the objectives which have been stated earlier.

(i) *Rice Production Programme:*

Which will be carried out by the Agricultural Crash Programme, the Afgoi-Mordinle Irrigation Development Project and the progressive agricultural cooperatives and plantation owners in irrigated areas will be involved in the cultivation of 4000 ha. to be managed by a special technical unit to be created in the Ministry of Agriculture. The Programme provides for the purchase of machinery and 4000 quintals each of fertilizers, herbicides and seed. The project should encourage and popularise rice production by imparting the techniques of its production.

(ii) *Agricultural Crash Programme:*

Will enter in future into a vigorous production phase in order to increase food production to attain national self-sufficiency in cereals, offer employment in the rural areas and re-orient the occupational attitudes of the people. The project will endeavour to become self-financing, concentrating on the production of agricultural commodities which are in short supply and increase the output per unit area. During the Programme period, the project will employ 600 more workers and will bring under active cultivation 7500 ha. of land so that by the end of the Programme period a total of 15,000 ha. of land will be cultivated and 12,000 volunteer workers will be given employment.

(iii) *The Pilot Farm for Irrigated Agricultural Development:*

Which started operation in 1972 on an area of 108 ha. of land near Afgoi-Mordinle irrigation project will continue to end of 1976 to help in determining the best irrigation and drainage systems for the cultivation of important food and cash crops like rice, groundnuts, sunflower, sesame and cotton and gather information on labour input, timing of field operations and the farm economy.

(iv) *Afgoi-Mordinle Irrigation Project:*

The pilot project which is a forerunner of the larger Afgoi-Mordinle Irrigation Project is being followed up the latter with an area of 3000 ha. of land at Mordinle. The crops selected for cultivation are cotton, sesame, groundnuts and rice and maize. The project will generate employment for 150 permanent staff and 1000 seasonal labourers, inspite of mechanisation used in the intensive cultivation scheduled. In the fifth year of the project, the annual production will be 3000 tons of seed cotton, 52,50 tons of shelled groundnuts, 1200 tons of sesame and 5500 tons or rice.

(v) *Fanole Irrigation Project:*

The Juba river with its most reliable water supply has great irrigation potensialities. The Fanole irrigation scheme is the first stage of Juba development programme. The project consists of:

- — construction of a diversion dam;
- — generation of hydro-electricity of 5000 kw;
- — Opening of 52 km. of canals;
- — establishment of a 8199 ha. state farm.

The project will be fully organized as a state farm and would grow such crops as cotton, sesame, groundnuts, maize and legumes. It will also raise a small herd of cattle and fed with the fodder crops produced by the project.

(vi) *Construction of Bardere Research:*

The Juba River and the areas adjacent to it offer great potential for agricultural development. It has been confirmed by studies conducted on the river that its irrigation capacity could be raised to 148,600 hectares if a flood detention reservoir is constructed in Bardere. This will regulate the water flow eliminating the seasonal fluctuations and ward off the floods. The Fanole project is a diversion scheme not a regulator. The reserviour will create more favourable conditions for the use of the river water and will raise the coefficient of the hydropower plant of Fanole.

The total storage capacity of the reservoir is 1.6 cu. km. and it will be sufficient to irrigate 23,900 hectares. The main crops will be cotton, sesame, castorbeans, sunflower, rice, legumes, coconuts, bananas and vegetables.

(vii) *Balad Irrigation Development Project:*

Is to be implemented on an area of 10,000 ha. of land under permanent irrigation to cultivate sugar cane, rice, cotton, groundnuts, sesame and fodder crops. The irrigation infrastructure will include a barrage to raise the river water level and an irrigation network for the whole area. The project will produce 6000 tons of rice, 5000 tons of cotton, 2500 oil seeds and 1110 tons of fodder when fully implemented.

(viii) *Integrated Agricultural Development Project:*

Which will concentrate its activities in the North West Region as well as in parts of Bur-Hacaba and Baidoa area will implement land conservation and development works as well as crop production programme. 30,000 ha. of land in Borama, Gabiley and part of Hargeisa District will be bunded in order to stop soil erosion. The farmers in this area will also be given intensified extension services. In the Tug-Wajaleh area, 1000 ha. of land will be brought under wheat cultivation and 750 ha. of fodder production in rotation with cereals. This area will be cultivated by farmers on cooperative basis. Horticultural crops are to be developed in the N. W. Region. In addition to the existing garders, 50 new farms will be established.

The potential for irrigation development of the N. W. Region will be evaluated by carrying out feasibility studies on the availability of underground and surface water resources. These studies will also include proposals on crop pattern, estimates of cost and revenue and recommendations on the type of organisation.

(ix) *The Grape Fruit Seedlings Multiplication Centre and Grape fruit Cultivation.*

The multiplication centre will continue to operate during the Programme period with the objective of producing and distributing selected grape fruit seedlings, defining optimum cultural practices and establishing a pilot farm. 3000 ha. of land between Golwein and Sahihi will be brought under cultivation, half under grape fruit and the other with cereal crops. It is expected that yields of 30 tons of grapefruits per hectare per annum could be obtained. 50% of this would be of export quality.

(x) *Date Plantation:*

The Development Programme period will be used to intensify date cultivation in the country. Before the implementation of large scale projects for date cultivation, small scale pilot projects at Bulahar, Halan and Eil-Sheikh in the N. W. Region will be established with 250 ha. under crop in each place. In addition, 200 ha. among various agricultural cooperative and at the Custodial Corps Farm at Bihin will be planted with date palms raised in the nursary station. It is also proposed that assistance will be given to date growers through credit facilities for purchase of small pumps and digging earth wells.

(xi) *Banana Development:*

During the Development Programme period, the National Banana Board in addition to its marketing function will enter into production activities by establishing two farms each of 250 ha. The project, while increasing the national banana crop, will also demonstrate modern methods of banana cultivation. This will be followed up by technical and physical assistance to the banana growers especially through supply of feritlizers and incesticides at cost price and other facilities in cash or in kind.

(xii) *Study on Swamp Reclamation and Development:*

Government proposes the establishment of a large rice development scheme in the area covered by swamps in the Lower Shabelle area of the river's course. For this purpose a feasibility study will be undertaken during the Programme period.

(xiii) *Jowhar-Off-Stream Storage and Irrigation Maintenance Works:*

The Development Programme will be concerned with the maximum utilisation of the Shabelle river waters for irrigation purposes. An off-stream storage with a capacity of about 190 million cubic meters will be constructed near Jowhar which will meet the water requirement of about 16,000 ha. of perennial crops in the down stream area and will also reduce the threat of flood damages. It is also proposed that the irrigation department will continue the work on dredging Shabelle river and continued to desilt the river channels as well as repair and maintain the river embankmets in order to reduce over spillages during the high flow season.

III. — FORESTRY AND RANGES

Forest and ranges are one of the most important renewable resources of the country. They provide fodder for livestock, timber, fuel and other forest produce. They attract rain and provide protection against winds, soil erosion and destruction caused by movement of sand dunes. Proper utilisation, conservation and regeneration of forest resources are of vital importance to the national economy.

The present land use practices prevalent in the country constitute an immenent danger to the future of the country causing the severe and rapid deterioration of this renewable natural resources. The environmental destructions by man and overgrazing by animals have changed the northern part of the country from flourishing, open woodland, rich with grass and animals to a desolate and uninhabitable semi-desert. This transfromation signifies serious loss of water, soil, vegetation and animal resources. This threat is far advancing on other parts of the country. The following table shows the regions in their priority for conservation resources.

REGIONAL PRIORITY RATING

Region	*Rating*
North East	5
North West	6
Bosasso	6
Mudug	5
Hiran	2
Benadir	1
Upper Juba	4
Lowr Juba	5

Rating in comparision with Benadir.

Although it is politically and sociall difficult to stop the present land use practices, it is an ecological necessity for the survival of the country to do so. The situation is serious but not hopeless. Recovery of the land to optional fertility and productivity is still possible given commitment, courage and realisation of the magnitude of the problem.

Since the October Revolution the government has taken a number of policy measures and programmes that aim at the conservation, exploitation and regeneration of forests and range resources in the country. The salient measures are summarised below:

(i) A total ban of charcoal export was decreed and this has put a final stop to the large devastation of the forest resources by a handful of profiteers, the magnitude of the problems is seen from the fact that charcoal was a major export item before the Revolution and the regulations governing the exploitation of forest resources were flagrantly violated and rendered a dead letter.

(ii) Introduction of systematic programmes of rotational grazing in the most critical ecological zones of the country has been enforced and an action programme to effect these reserves during the Gù and Dair seasons in order to give the trees a chance for regeneration and flowering has been implemented. This measures aims also at balancing the grazing of the ranges all the year round. A total of 17,600 sq. km. have been reserved in the regions of Sanaag, Togdheer, North west, Nugaal and Bosasso.

The following table shows the distribution of the reserves among these regionss.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRAZING RESERVES

Region	*(Size of land in sq. km.)*	%
1. Basasso	3,700	21.0
2. Nugaal	3,900	22.1
3. Togdheer	3,500	19.9
4. North West	2,000	11.4
5. Sanaag	4,500	25.6
	17,600	100.0

(iii) A reafforestation programme, bunding schemes and erosion control works have initiated. The sand dunes movement in the area of Merca which threatens agricultural and infrastructural facilities have been subjected to a national campagin to fix it. The damas plantation programme in Berbera has been reactivated and anti erosion measures were undertaken in the North West region of the country.

(iv) The most important achievement made since the Revolution is the general awareness of the problem of range management and afforestation programme and the need for immediate and effective remedial action by the local authorities, central government and public at large.

(vi) Control of wild life and preservation of its habitat has been accepted as a major responsibility to preserve the national heritage and wealth for the future generation.

The Development Programme will consolidate the achievements made on range conservation and development and ensure that areas within the reserves return to their original level of fertility and productivity. Works such as water spreading, gully plugging, erosion control, slope terracing, contour bunding and forage planting are planned as well as establishment and expansion of range and livestock improvement associations of local livestock raisers. The Programme period will be utilised to establish research and training centres.

The Programme also proposes the intensification of the control elements relevant to forestry and wild life management and development. Water and soil conservation work will be undertaken along with intensified action to stop deterioration and improve forest reserves through reclamation and afforestation works. Range management will be given the full attention it deserves in conservation and protection. In this endeavour, the Programme foresees the demarcation of about 21,400 sq. km. of reserves for control and rotational grazing, construction of stone wall terracing for over 14,000 h. to slow down the run-off of rains and to conserve the top soil and execution of water spreading and retention works through bunding for an area of 20,000 ha. These areas will be followed up with a development schemes for the establishment of cooperative ranches. It is expected that given a successful scheme of this nature, the settlement of the nomadic population and their integration into the national economy will be a reality. Human development in range management will not be a lost cause and the Programme envisages the establishment of a Range Management School which will provide cadres for range development programmes.

A programme for forestry will cover a wide range in response to the long neglect of the sector in earlier programmes. The campaign against sand dunes in the Merca and Brava districts will be continued in a more systematic and scientific manner. The fixation is only the first phase of the rehabilitation programme. It has to be followed up with plantation schemes.

In view of the general poor conditions of forests in the country, the essential role of the forestry activities will consist of, besides more production from existing forests, reafforestation in conjunction with anti-erosion and water shed improvement works in order to increase water resources and limit soil erosion. Such activities includes an effective control of tree and timber felling and a ban on livestock grazing in the reserved areas. This will be supplemented with reafforestation of areas denuded of forest cover. Such areas are Genale, Ganlibah and Berbera. The reafforestation programme will cover 13,000 ha. as shown below:

Year	*Ganlibah*	*Berbera*	*Genale*	*Total*
1974	1,000	1,200	500	2,700
1975	1,700	1,300	300	3,300
1976	1,700	1.300	300	3,300
1977	1,000	1,200	500	2,700
1978	300	500	200	1,000
Total	5,700	5,500	1,800	13,000

The Programme envisages to conduct a complete survey of the forest resources of the country, especially the juniper forests, mangrove forests and in the riverine area along the Juba River. Investigation will also be made on the frankencense, myrrh, gum arabic, tanning materials etc. The establishment of a national park in Lac Badana area covering an area of 14,000 sq. km. to exploit fully the touristic potential of the area is also incorporated. The Programme foresees the establishment of a forestry school and the strengthening of the wild life administration.

IV. — FISHERIES

Somalia has about 2,800 km. of a coastline and about 45,000 sq. km. of a continental shelf. The coastline extends from the Gulf of Aden in the north and as far as beyond the Equator in the south. The Somali coast has undoubtedly abundant fish riches in a wide variety of species. However, this natural nedowment of the country is not fully exploited.

At present, there are only about 2,500 full-time fishermen scattered all along the coast and another estimated number of 16,000 to 18,000 men who are occasionally engaged in fishing as a subsidiary economic activity. The fishing fleet deployed is nearly 2,500 small crafts which largely consists of primitive canoe type propelled by peddles, or sail; only about 2 per cent of large annual and seasonal fluctuations. In contrast, the potential fish resources along the Somali coast is estimated at 200,000 to 750,000 tons per annum. But, because of the low level of the technology applied in developing fisheries resources coupled with the low purchasing power and the absence of fish eating habit among the Somali people, fish production was kept far below the potential resources of the sector and thereby fisheries in Somalia remained a subsistance economic activity in which commercial operations were confined to the vicinity of unloading points.

V. — WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The climatic characteristics and the economic mainstay of the country add special significance to water development. With a rural economy, water resources are too crucial for the survival of man and his livestock, and for agricultural development too. The demand for water in the range lands is large and is growing at a substantial rate. Livestock is often driven for long distances away from the areas where pasture is plentiful in search for water. This practice leads to the emaciation of animals and great human suffering. The limited intervention of the government or the private sector in water development more often lead to a great imbalance. In some areas water utilization is carried out too extensively to the deteriment of ranges by disturbing the ecological balance between the livestock population, the waer points and the grazing potential, while in other areas complete absence of development of water resources inhibits the full exploitation of the grazing resources, Such an imbalance can only be rectified by extensive research and knowledge of the behaviour of the nomads and the potentialities of the various ecological zones of the country. The livestock and population census which will be carried out in 1975 will constitute the first basic study for more scientific determination of water points. Another basic study which will supplement the livestock census is a complete survey of the range resources and the carrying capacity of the ecological zones. The range management project will deal with this aspect of the question in a more exhaustive way.

The requirements of water can be met by extensive exploitation of groundwater resources and by mobilising the run-off water by collecting and storing it in strategic points in the water courses. Artificial catchments such as dams, *ballies* and *wars* can be considered as important means for providing water in areas of good rainfall and extensive catchment. It is cheaper to develop and maintain surface water points than undergfround water which because of the excessive depth of the water table and the high maintenance costs calls for large investments and the availability of extensive logistics to run them efficientily.

Per capita water consumption in settled areas is low, but it should rise quickly as the standard of living of the pepole increases and more and better quality water is made available. In most urban areas water is obtained from numerous shallow wells indiscriminately dug in the centre of urban settlements with the consequent hazard to health. A major handicap in the development of potable water supply is that it cannot be financed by most of the townships and would require substantial subsidy by the central government. At present, Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Kismayu and Berbera have major urban water supply systems. The rest of the cities and townships in the country depend on scattered wells whith unsatisfactory output. Because of the rapid rate of urbanisation, Mogadishu's system is rendered inadequate before the new system has been operationally commissioned. Berbera's systems is old and insufficinet for domestic, livestock and bunkering requirements of water and has to be enlarged and modernized.

The long term objective in the development of water resources is the provision of adequate, reliable and safe water for domestic, livestock, agricultural and industrial uses throughout the country at modest prices so that the facilities could be within an easy reach of all potential users. To achieve this basic objective, the Development Programme envisages the strengthening of Water Development Agency through supply of adequate machinery and high level technical personnel. The local governments' staff for water resources will be fully trained to increase their efficiency and enhance their workmanship.

In the rural areas, the problem of water is intricately related to the ecological system comprising water, grazing and the productive capacity of the rangelands. The balancing of these factors is of crucial importance and government intervention in the sector will carefully be reviewed and all programmes carried out by different organs completely synchronised for effective utilisation of water and range resources. The emphasis is not on the provision of water for human and livestock use only. But it is also on balancing to reduce its adverse effects on ranges. Hence 200 wells, 70 large basins and 750 *wars* will be constructed and phased as shown below:

PHYSICAL PROGRAMME OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY

	1974	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*Total*
Wells	25	35	40	45	55	290
Basins	6	10	14	20	30	70
Wars	250	250	250	—	—	750
Shallow wells	50	50	50	—	—	150
	331	335	354	65	85	1170

For urban water development, the Mogadishu water supply system involved the construction of 20 wells in the outskirst of Mogadishu, the water distribution system consisting of 100 km. of piping, 122 public fountains, 2 vendor points, about 5,000 service connections, 2 reservoirs with the total capacity of 6 million gallons. This is found inadequate to meet the growing demand of the city and a new capacity of 10 new wells and a reservoir of 3.6 million gallons will be added. Berbera water supply will be enlarged to increase the output of its system from its present level of 150,000 gallons to 600,000 gallons a day. Burao's system will be structured to yeield 700,000 gallons a day. Other urban centres which will have new systems installed are Beletwein, Baidoa, Galkayo, Gardo, Bosasso, Growe, Dusa-Mareb, Bulo-Burti, Jowhar, Shalambot, Hudur, Garbaharay, and Erigabo. Each town will be given a water system sufficient for its own requirement and capable of expansion as the need arises.

VI. — MINING

Somalia has been subjected to extensive geological and geophysical mining exploration by colonial and multi-national companies. Uptil now no major strikes have been encountered. Systematic surveys of mineral resources in the country have been intensified since 1964 and the important minerals discovered by the survey are uranium, iron ore and quartz. The studies indicate considreable deposits that are not sufficient for commercial exploitation. The geological and geophysical work carried out in Mudug shows that there are outcrops of ore bearing formation in extensive areas. Among the radio active anomalies in the Bur region, the most important one is Alio-Gelle. Tin deposits in Bosasso have been a brisk operation before World War II but discontinued after the war. This important mineral has been reactivated by the Revolutionary government and further investigations in the adjacent areas show the availability of larger deposits of tin in Laskoreh district.

In the north, a large number of mineral occuurences have been discovered. The most important one is the piezo-quartz mineralisation which has been discovered in an area exceeding 2,500 sq. km. The commercialisation of the deposits have been commenced.

At present there are four oil companies operating in the country and while no commercial strikes have been found a tremendous effort is now being expended to find oil. The government, through the Ministry of Mining and Water Resources is following up the operations and findings of the oil companies having oil concessions in the country and the laws governing them are fully enforced.

The fundamental approach of the Development Programme 1974-1978 is the continuation of the exploration and surveys of metalic and non-metalic occurrences in the country as well as prospecting for oil and natural gases. This strategy also visualises quick action in covering potential resources to commercially viable mining projects. Re-examination and evaluation of the known mineral deposits will be taken up. Commercialisation of large deposits in the north will be undertaken and the iron ore deposits reassessed.

Survey and exploration will continue during the Programme period under the Geological Survey of Somalia which is being established. The survey team will carry on investigations all over the country and evolve the strategy for the quick exploitation of any economic deposits. The National Geological Survey will also undertake national training coures, fellowships, seminars and national conferences. Two survey parties will operate in the Upper Juba area and the other two will operate in the Northern provinces. A separate party will carry out detailed geological and technical investigations for the exploitation of building materials. It is the policy of the government to make the national team adequately competent and capable. This calls for the availablility of training and the provision of modern machinery and equipment. The Programme allocates funds to equip the team.

The Programme envisages that a survey of the geothermal resources potential in the country will be undertaken during 1975 and 1976. The preliminary enquiries have shown possibilities of using these resources for the production of electric power, desalination of water, extraction of dissolved minerals and possible use in relation to tourism.

A project for tin mining in Majayahan is already under implementation and it is expected that the initial work already done will make tin mining economically feasible. Additional, larger tin deposits have also been discovered at Dalan in Laskoreh District. All efforts will be made during the earlier phase of the Development Programme to bring this deposit into commercial use as quickly as possible.

High quality piezo-quartz occurs in the country and work will be intensified during the Programme period for the commercial exploitation of this mineral.

The iron-ore deposits of Bur Galan and Dimir contain potential reserves amounting to about 170 million tons. However, due to the low content of the ore and lack of infrrastructural facilities, the Ministry of Mining will be making further studies during the Programme period to decide on possible alternate technology for utilising the ore.

VII. — ELECTRICITY AND POWER

Somalia has yet to strike adequate raw materials for energy production. Geological surveys and exploratory drillings are being carried out on land and off-shore to reveal economically exploitable deposits of natural gas, coal, oil and other energy raw materials. In the absence of such materials, the country depends completely on thermal energy and on imported materials.

In 1960 only the few major townships enjoyed electrification and these were only for lightening purposes. Neither tariffs, nor their reliability induced industrial establishments or spread the facilities to the public. Tariff reduction in 1968 improved the situation only a little. A general survey conducted in 1968 reveals that out of 39 towns equipped with electricity supply, the systems of 14 were out of operation. The average capacity of the power stations operating was only 240 kw. Only 7 out of 24 had reserve capacities sufficiently high to guarantee uninterrupted power supply after breakdown and only four towns had around-the-clock supply.

Since the Revolution all the power stations in the country have been nationalised, including the Mogadishu plant. The government has increased the installed capacity by 6,532 kw. and distributed this capacity with a bias to rural townships. A mechanism for maintenance and servicing was established to keep the plants continuously operative. The responsibility of running the power stations has been devolved to the regions which are given autonomy for their development.

It is the objective of the Development Programme, 1974-1978 to set up a self-supporting public electricity authority to organise the supply of electricity and to provide it, at least possible cost, to the maximum number of persons with maximum reliability. The total installed capacity which is at present 19,800 kw. will be increased to 50,6000 kw. by 1978. The generating capacity of Mogadishu power station will be increased by 22,300 kw. bringing the total electricity to 33,900 kw. in 1978. The Programme foresees the doubling of the electricity capacity in the regions, from its present level of 8,500 kw. to 16,700 kw. distributed as follows:

ELECTRICITY CAPACITIES AT THE REGIONS - (in KVA)

Regions	Electricity capacity 1973 (in KVA)	Increased capacity 1974-1978	Electricity capactiy 1978 (in KVA)	Investment (in 000 Shs.)
Lower Shabelle	720	1,970	2,690	5,896.0
Upper Shabelle	90	310	400	1,810.0
Lower Juba	1,280	1,930	3,210	7,098.0
Upper Juba	860	650	1,510	4,104.0
Hiran	310	310	620	2,287.0
Mudug	300	270	570	1,874.0
Gal-gaduud	150	250	400	1,049.0
Nugaal	150	150	300	1,646.0
East	310	370	680	1,928.0
Togdheer	1,260	960	2,220	3,222.0
Sanaag	90	290	380	1,333.0
Hargeisa	5,108	2,808	7,916	8,233.0
Total	10,628	10,268	20,896	40,480.0

Standardisation of equipment, supply of spare parts and maintenance service on a regular basis as well as intensifying inservice training for the unskilled workers and pre-service training to new recruits are some of the measures which will be implemented during the Programme period. It is also the government's intention that major industrial establishments in the country should provide electricity to the towns where they are located. At the same time, the government will discourage industrial plants from operating their own generators wherever the electricity authority are in a position to supply the industrial requirements adequately. During the Programme period, investments will be made to improve the electricity service in the country through the creation of mobile workshops, equipment for stationary workshops and field testing equipment.

The Programme foresees adequate increase in oil depots in the country to the tone of 49,400 m^3 in the following locations:

Location		*Capacity (in m^3)*
Mogadishu		14,900
Kismayu		15,100
Berbera		19,300
	Total	49,400

The aim of the programme is to ensure the reliability and continuity of supply of oil for the economic and social development of the country.

VIII. — INDUSTRY

Somalia inherited from the colonial powers one small sugar plant which was owned and controlled by foreign interests in 1960. The rest of the sector was made up of a few cottage and small scale industrial units that had virtually no impact on the economy. This is quite natural. Colonial powers have never settled in a country to develop it. Their mission was to exploit it and to render it all the time dependent on them, in markets, in technology and in technical hands. Division of labour was made between the colonizer and the colonized. The former was to specialise in the production of sophisticated machinery and equipment and the latter on the production of primary goods to be used by its industrial markets. Even after independence the hold on the markets were never relaxed and all sorts of persuations, threats and «advice» are given to keep the dependence relationship strong and active. Certain concessions have been made but these were not fundamental or deterimental to the long term policy of the imperialists. A modest progress was made in the sector since independence, as shown in the following table:

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN THE PERIOD 1967-1971

Industry Group	No. of Establishments		No. of persons engaged		Value added So. Shs. '000,000		Gross output So. Shs. 000,000	
	1967	1971	1967	1971	1967	1971	1967	1971
Food Manufactur. Ind.	17	58	1,910	3,489	32.8	94.1	41.8	165.8
Beverage Industries	4	5	122	206	0.9	2.5	1.4	5.2
Manufact. of textiles	20	7	830	797	0.4	4.4	10.1	10.2
Leather and Foot-wear Ind.	8	11	105	289	0.6	1.2	1.4	2.8
Furnit. and Fixtures	29	30	235	421	1.2	1.8	2.2	3.7
Printing, publish. Ind.	4	8	78	265	0.9	4.7	1.7	7.0
Other Chemical products	3	9	33	159	0.1	1.2	1.0	5.9
Structural clay products and lime	19	33	209	308	0.2	0.2	2.5	2.7
Metal products	3	10	42	105	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7
Jewellery, etc.	8	10	57	87	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
Other Industries	6	6	115	82	6.0	1.4	9.7	1.7
Total	121	187	3,716	6,208	43.5	112.1	73.0	206.4

Most of the industrial establishments are consumer goods industries. No major captial goods industries were established. In 1967, consumer goods industries were 89 per cent of all establishments, in 1971 they represented 97.4 per cent and accounted for over 95 per cent of the value added. Most of the industries are based on the known resources of the country, such as livestock, agriculture and fisheries. The large industrial establishments are mostly public enterprises, demonstrating the commitment of the government to industrialisation. Out of the 195 establishments surveyed in 1971, 18 were public enterprises. But these accounted for 75.4 per cent of the industrial wages and 88.2 per cent of the value added as shown below:

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS BETWEEN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC

ITEMS	Public Indust.	%	Private Indust.	%
No. of Establishments	18	9.2	177	92.8
Total No. of persons engaged	373.5	56.5	2,879	48.5
Wages and salar. paid to emp.	24,158,532	75.4	7,861,640	24.5
Gross fixed capital formation	8,194,034	61.2	5,194,781	38.8
Value of gross output	165,137,522	75.2	54,535,281	24.8
Value added	108,016,866	88.2	14,444,577	11.8
Average value added pre estab.	6,000,000	—	81,608	—
Average value added per opert.	37,299	—	6,928	—

Since the Revolution, the government has taken steps for the consolidation of existing industrial units and to expand the industrial base. In its consolidation measures, a bold start for liquidation of excess capacities in the Kismayu Meat Factory, Laskorey Fish Canning plant, the Mogadishu Milk Factory and the Somaltex plant was made. The nationalisation of the Sugar Plant and the Textile Factory are important measures aimed at enlarging the scope of the public sector.

In its policy to enlarge the industrial base a number of projects have been established:

i) A corrugated board plant with the capacity of 9.9 million cardboard boxes and 880,750 kg. of polytheline bags a year.

ii) *Cigarette and Matches plant* which will produce 23,000 cartons of cigarettes and 12,000 cartons of matches. The project will aim at self-sufficient in these two commodities.

iii) Establishments of grain mills in Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Baidoa and Kismayu. Each plant is capable of processing 2,400 tons of cereals a year.

iv) A fruit processing plant in Afgoi with annual processing capacity of 4,000 tons of fruits.

v) Reactivation of a brick factory in Afgoi, Bolimog fish canning plant in Bosasso region and the soplast factory in Mogadishu.

vi) The government has initiated the establishment of cooperatives in the small scale industrial units and handicrafts to increase the output and material welfare of the workers.

The establishment of a cement factory in Berbera has been initiated.

During the Development Programme, 1974-1978, the major role of the industrial sector will continue to be the full utilisation of the livestock, fisheries and agricultural raw materials as well as mineral deposits whic occur in the country for import substitution and for export promotion, in large, medium and small scale industrial units. The public industrial sector will continue to play a dominant role in the industrial development of the country. The potentialities of industrial development by the private sector will be fully exploited through harmonising its development with the public sector, the function of which will be clearly demarcated. The government will give all possible, technical and advisory guidance to the private sector to assist its orderly and healthy development. A comprehensive company law regulating the formation, registration, organisation, management, control of accounts and procedures will be enacted.

Foreign investment and foreign participation in the industrial development will be allowed when this will expedite the rapid economic and social development of the country. Principles of concentration and dispersal in the location of new industrial projects will be elaborated to allow for an optimum development of industries in the country. It is also proposed to consilidate and regroup small scale industrial units and handicrafts into cooperatives which will help in a more sophisticated industrial development. The Development Programme period will also be used to conduct continuous surveys of industrial potentialities and for the preparation of feasibility studies.

One of the more important action will be the provision of training facilities for the middle level manpower which the industrial establishments in the country require. The technical institutes in Burao, Mogadishu and Hargeisa will be strengthened and the newly proposed polytechnic will be developed with flexibility to meet the demand for the industrial units. A new craftsmen training school will be established to upgrade the technical hands in the country so that their output and workmanship will improve.

The industrial programme will generate direct additional employment of 3,035 persons in new industrial establishments and will provide value added to the extent of So. Shs. 270.000 million per year. Programmes of modernisation of the existing establishments will create further employment.

Consolidation and Improvement of Existing Units.

In any development programme, full assessment of the existing plants in terms of their technical and administrative problems have to be made. In this efforts the textile plant, the Jowhar Sugar Factory, the Milk Factory, the Laskoreh Fish plant and the Kismayu Meat Factory need further technical modifications, administrative improvements or complete modernisation. The textile plant has old and dilapidated machinery that cannot be modified or improved upon. Hence a complete and thorough modernisation programme of the plant will be introduced. This modernisation aims at qualitative and quantitative improvements in the production of the plant. The new factory will have an output of 20 million yards of different varieties of textile goods and auxiliary products.

The sugar factory is facing serious problems to meet its productions targets. The salination of its agricultural land and the availability of old machinery stand on its way. The Programme foresees the modernisation of certain lines of production of the plant, reclamation of agricultural lands, development of a drainage system and streamlining of its administrative setup. This programme will increase cane production to 5 million quintals and refined sugar production to 50,000 tons a year.

The problems of raw milk supply to the milk processing factory will be partially solved by reorganisation of the Afgoi Dairy Farm and the government will take measures to regroup the cattle owners in the city in the form of cooperatives. Extensive modification of the machinery in the milk processing factory is required, and these will be undertaken. Additional new machinery will be installed for better milk production. The milk collection system will also be introduced.

To enable the fish processing cannery at Laskoreh to operate at its full capacity, an additional 6,000 tons of fish will be required. The fishing fleet at the disposal of the factory will be increased by 120 motor boats and 50 *horris* or *beden*. Some technical improvements will be undertaken to strengthen existing lines of production and to install new ones to diversify its products and establish auxiliary lines.

The Kismayu Meat Factory is one of the most successful industrial plants. In an effort to make the maximum utilisation of the existing capacity, the freezing capacity will be increased from its present capacity of 360 tons to 1000 tons to alleviate the shortage of carcass meat for export. Raw material supply to the plant will be strengthened by the trans-Juba livestock project and by the rationalisation of the L.D.A. organisation.

New Capacities:

The Programme envisages the establishment of new industrial complexes that will give the country a sound industrial base. These plants will still be based on the known raw materials of the country, but in terms of scale, investment and manpower requirement the programme is big but realistic. Some of these projects will revolutionise the agricultural sector because of the backward linkage effect, besides their meeting large demands now satisfied through imports, others aim at rationalisation of existing products, their industrialisation and increase of their value, while others involve the exploitation of mineral resources. The last category of projects will set in motion the development of investment goods industries, as distinct from consumer goods industries.

(A) AGRICULTURE BASED INDUSTRIES:

As the government nationalised the purchasing operations of all oil bearing crops to give the farmers guaranteed and fair prices for their produce, they will directly respond to higher prices in increased production which will give the country the capability to reach self-sufficiency in edible oil. Two major plants will be constructed in Lower Juba and Upper Shabelle regions. The two plants will have the combined capacity of 4,800 tons a year. Their establishments will be tailored to the agricultural production.

With the rapid increase in the consumption of sugar, the available capacity at Jowhar is inadequate. The establishment of a new plant in Lower Juba is foreseen. The plant will have a production capacity of 50,000 tons of refined sugar a year and will involve the development of about 7,000 ha. of land. The project will generate the employment of 547 industrial and agricultural workers.

Local consumption of flour and pasta has been increasing with the increased urbanisation and incomes. Production of sorghum, maize and wheat will be further enhanced with the availability of more processing capacities. It is foreseen to install a plant for flour and pasta production with the capacity of 600 quintals per working day. The project will experiment on local sorghum and maize for the production of flour and pasta. It will also give the farmers a secured demand for wheat production.

The technical feasibility of utilising baggasse is to be explored for at least a partial import substitution of paper and paper board demand. The Programme contains a project for paper and paper board plant utilising the by-products of both Jowhar and Lower Juba sugar plants. The initial capacity of the plant is 15,000 tons of paper and paper board per year.

(B) LIVESTOCK — BASED INDUSTRIES:

Most of the livestock export in now being carried cut on the hoof. The Kismayu Meat Factory is one of the only two industrial plants based on this large, rich natural resource. There is a large scope of industrial processing of the livestock export and during the Programme period two major slaughter houses will be established in Mogadishu and Hargeisa. The former will be confined to cattle and will have a capacity of 54,960 heads, an element of flexibility will be there to process an equivalent quantity of sheep and goats. The Hargeisa plant will have the capacity of processing 110,000 sheep and goats and 60,000 cattle a year. Both plants will have by-product utilisation facilities.

The government will have a complete ban on the export of raw hides and skins from the country and will establish processing facilities within the country. For this purpose the Programme foresees the establishment of four major pickling plants with a total capacity of 5.1 million skins a year. These plants will be established in Hargeisa, Mogadishu, Burao and Bardere. New tanneries with combined processing capacities of 180,000 hides will be constructed in Mogadishu and Kismayu and the existing ones in Mogadishu and Brava will be improved, in terms of new technique and management. The development of hides and skins can only be effective if improved methods of slaughtering of animals and flaying of skins are introduced to the nomadic population, through extension service and a system of incentives to encourage through price differentials will improve the quality. For this purpose a nation-wide programme of hides and skins improvent will be undertaken.

(C) INDUSTRIES BASED ON MINERALS:

The Development Programme proposes the setting up of a plant for the manufacture of cement at Berbera. The plant will have the capacity of 100,000 tons per year. All the raw materials required for the factory are located in the district of Berbera. The proximity of the factory to raw material deposits is an advantage, minimising transport costs. The project will go a long way in satisfying the demand for construction materials.

The large and extensive medical expansion proposed in the Programme has to be supported with production of medicine and the performance of the pharmaceutical institute which is functioning in the country has demonstrated the appropriateness to increase its activities with the aim of replacing the imports of drugs and medicaments. There are possibilities for export of the surplus pharmaceutical products.

Somalia has natural advantage for the production of common salt and the Development Programme envisages the establishment of a total of 200 salt basins distributed in the districts of Merca, Kismayu, Zeila and Berbera. Full encouragement and assistance will also be given to the expansion and modernisation of salt works in Gazeria and at the other fishing centres in the Gulf of Aden. The salt deposits in Hordio and Hafun will be further investigated for immediate exploitation.

Development of building materials is of great necessity with the view that almost 85 per cent of the national requirement have to be imported. During the Programme period apart from the cement plant and the development of pilot plant for the production of gypsum based products, such as calcine products, medical plaster, school chalk and plaster of Paris; an extensive programme for the development of building materials will be undertaken. This will cover the construction of asbestos cement roofing and piping, sanitary ceramics, household utensils and floor and wall tiles.

(D) SMALL SCALE AND HANDICRAFTS INDUSTRY:

During the period of he Programme, the government proposes to strengthen the operation of existing small scale and handicrafts establishments and to encourage the establishment of new units through industrial cooperatives. For this purpose, the government will assist these enterprises through studies and guidance, financial assistance and extension services specially in procuring raw materials and in improving the existing technology and the introduction of new technology. It is also proposed that a programme for construction of worksheds in small clusters arranged in the form of cooperatives of hand-loom weavers, blacksmithes, shoe-makers, furniture makers etc. will be established. The handicratf industries will be given special support through assistance in marketing. Financial support to increase their production and provide them with improved methods of production, new designs etc. will be given.

(E) OTHER INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMMES:

Somalia spends So. Shs. 20.0 million on imported mineral fuels, lubricants and related products. The consumption of the commodity will substantially increase in view of the heavy programme of iindustrialisation, mechanisation of agriculture and expanded general services. In view of these factors, the government foresees the establishment of a refinery with the capacity of 10,000 barrels a day.

The Development of fisheries calls for the support of the manufacturing sector. The strengthening of the fishing fleet entails the establishment of boat building yards and as the fisheries communities are scattered along the long coast three to four medium size plants will be developed in Mogadishu, Berbera, Kismayu and possibly in Bosasso. Fish meal plants will also be established to make use of the waste of the major processing and freezing plants. Fish meal plants will be an attractive proposition for the large fishery cooperatives to be established during the Programme period. The development of the cooperatives and the fishing fleet will demand substantial quantities of fishing gear which would normally have to be imported. In order to reduce the dependence on foreign markets for such an important item, the Programme envisages the establishment of fishing gear plant in the country.

IX. — TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The pattern of development of the transport and communication sector conforms to the over-riding structure of the national economy, to the basic objectives and strategy of its development and to its relationship with the rest of the world. In a deformed, lopsided and dependent economic structure, transport and communication are developed to perpetuate and perennialise the dependence relationship. In contrast, in a revolutionary society that takes upon the responsibility of creating an independent economy along socialist road of development, the sector is developed with an inward look in fostering integration, in promotiong the complementarity of production and facilitating internal trade.

In Somalia, the development of the sector was, in its historical evolution, greared first to paving the road to colonial penetration and entrenchment and to give the political and cultural domination, the vital economic subjugation that goes with it. Before the 1950's the road networks built were basically to support colonial and Fascist domination and those developed in the 1960's were geared to foster the dependence of the economy on a single, perishible commodity; the banana. Hence the structural imbalance that have been inherited by the Revolutionary Government clearly demonstrates the total orientation of the economy to foreign trade.

All the investiments made in the sector during the colonial period and the decade after it were made with the sole objective of linking up the country with Europe and ensuring the emergence of an inequitable division of labour that rendered it the source of cheap raw materials and the market for sophisticated western machinery. In no way the sector was developed to encourage internal trade and because of the pecularity of the country's shape and geographic position, pockets of small markets and enclaves that impeded the development of homogenous and national market emerged. Most of the country were served by gravel and earth roads that were unpassable during the rainy seasons. While coastal shipping was feasible and essential in a country that has a coastaline of approximately 2,800 km. no such facilities have been developed. For air strips were built but these were too expensive for movemnt of goods and services. Telecommunications were poor and postal services were outrageously deficient and confined to too few urban centres. Two major harbours were built after independence.

With the change in the political outlook of the country since the October Revolution, the basic objectives of the sector had to be drastically modified in line with the national political objectives. It is the strategy of the Revolutionary government to establish a viable and systematic roads network that would completely link up all parts of the country together and promote the economic inter-relationship of the different ecological zones.

The first step of the Revolutionary Government was the establishment of a roads' crash programme which has both social and economic objectives. It aims at contributing to the general policy of liquidation of unemployment in rural areas and in this endeavour 1,000 volunteers were recruited and given gainful employment. Secondly the development and maintenance of roads network was given a new lease of life. The volunteers are supplied with the necessary machinery and equipment and technical hands to carry out maintenance work and to open up major feeder roads in the regions of Togdheer, Bosasso, Mudugh, Bay and Upper Shabelle. 300 of these volunteers form the backbone of the staff of the Ministry of Public Works that are engaged in the reconstruction of the Jowhar-Beletwein road. In support of the crash programme regional authorities and the public have been awakened to the benefits of self-help in the development of feeder roads that link the scattered, small and isolated villages with major road networks. These roads have given the village accessibility and facilitate state intervention in the provision of education, health and other essential services.

The major road that links Baidoa, the main-agricultural belt of the country with the main consumer centres in Shabelle and Mogadishu has been completed. Hargeisa-Berbera (158 km.) road that will contribute greatly to the commercialisation of livestock and the link up of the rich agricultural land in the area have been initiated. The Jowhar-Bulo-Burti stretch of the Mogadishu-Beletwein road is being resurfaced. But the most important achievement of the construction of the longest road that have ever been attempted in the history of the country and which will double the paved mileage in the country, cover 1,045 km. The road traverses the regions of Hiran, Mudugh, Galgadud, Nugaal and Togdheer linking them all with Mogadishu and forming the main trunk road that will foster internal trade and promote integration and facilitate exploitation of the rich mineral deposits in the earth. Other projects such as highway — equipment, strengthening the general State transport services and the establishment of public transport systems in Mogadishu have been completed. Baidoa airport has been completed and Kismayo airport which will be capable of accommodating modern aircrafts has been started. A modern harbour for Mogadishu which will accommodate large ships has been commenced. The establishment of telex-print system, the expansion of the Mogadishu telephone system, the construction of a flight information centre and the development of a nation-wide telecommunications network have been completed or nearing completion. A total investment of So. Shs. 190.9 million have been made in the sector between 1971 and 1975 period. Having achieved a great deal in structuring the sector, the government intends to invest further in closing the essential gaps that still need to be abridged and to complete the work initiated before the end of the Programme. In this endeavour the objectives and strategy for the development of transport and communications are:

i) To open new areas for development in order to increase the productive capacity of the economy;

ii) To foster integration by creating homogenous markets by eliminating the small market pockets that have emerged in the colonial periods;

iii) To facilitate the movement of goods and services by land, sea and air within the country most cheaply, stamping out the glaring disparity between towns and rural areas in the availability of goods and their prices;

iv) To establish efficient and reliable communications within the country and with the rest of the world for the dispersion of information and for the promotion of prompt contacts at the national and internaional levels;

v) To improve the postal services in an effort commensurate with the sharp increase in literacy ushered in by the adoption of the national script.

In achieving these basic objectives a total investment of So. Shs. 944.697 million has been set aside for this purpose. This accounts for 24.5 per cent of the Programme allocations. This investment is distributed as follows:

Items	*Investment*
Roads	686.529 million
Airports and Harbours	213.523 million
Communications and ports	44.635 million
	944.697 million

Roads:

During the Programme period, the total paved and macadamised road mileage will increase by 1711 km. and about 140 km. will be rehabilitated and resurfaced. The roads which will be sphalted are:

1. Hargeisa - Berbera — Road
2. Burao - Beletwein — Road
3. Golwein - Gelib — Road
4. Burao - Berbera — Road
5. Hargeisa - Borama — Road
6. Arara - Jamama — Road
7. Goriole - Danow — Road

The resurfacing of Jowhar - Bulo-Burti and Afgoi - Shalambot roads will be completed. Construction of Burao, Jalalagsi, Beletwein, Bardere, Afgoi and Jowhar will be reconstructed to facilitate the movement of goods and to ensure he safety of life and property.

Construction of roads is an expensive undertaking. It needs complicated machinery and highly trained staff to run them. Upto now Somalia has been depending completely on foreign technology and know-how to carry out transport development. There are a number of disadvantages ensuing from this dependency. The unsuitability of the roads for the environment and economic conditions of the country, the expensiveness of infrastructure and the continued dependence are only a few of these. The Government has already initiated the establishment of a technical unit for the rehabilitation and construction of roads. This attempt will be fully strengthened and supported. The unit will give the country the capacity to undertake major construction works.

Roads Crash Programme:

Has two important aspects in which it is playing a vital role in roads development. For one thing the large number of gravel and earth roads constantly need a reliable unit to maintain and to keep them in a serviceable condition. The other aspect is the development of feeder roads that prove too big for the selender resources of the beneficieries in agricultural zones. For these basic reasons and for social objectives as well the programme will be continued and enlarged.

In an effort to free the government service from its present immobility and ineffectiveness at the regional level, the Programme foresees the development of an adquate government fleet and suitable service stations.

Harbours and Airports:

The Programme envisages the completion of the Kismayu airport which will be developed to accommodate modern aircrafts and to open up the Lower Juba for tourism and commercialisation of its livestock. The Mogadishu harbour which was commenced in 1972 will be continued. The project involves the construction of 770 meters of breakwater, three berths, a dolphin berth for mooring livestock vessels and other essential services that will make the habour one of the most modern in the East African region. Other new projects include the development of new runway for Hargeisa, re-location of the Mogadishu airport, strengthening of the civil aviation and telecommunicatons training school, improving meteorological services in the country by extending the services to new areas and by improving the existing small seaports in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Somali Airlines will buy modern aircrafts and charter others to cover the Middle East, Europe and Africa and to play its role in increasing the scope of diversification of trade.

The development of a national shipping line is necessary for a country seeking economic independence. Local producers in search of new markets have to depend on a sea transport system sympathetic to their interests. Somalia has a coastal line of 2,800 km. long and this necessitates the establishment of a coastal shipping line. For the development of foreign trade and promotion of internal trade, the Programme envisages the establishment of a *national shipping line*.

Communications:

The telecommunications programme envisages the establishment of a viable telecommunications network in the country, covering internal and international connections and the establishment of modern elephone sysems. During the Programme, the project will be completed and its extension to cover the hiatus in the national network will be covered in full. The flight information centre which will provide a full scale air traffic control within the national air space and the Mogadishu telephone expansion will be implemented. Improvements in the postal service and enlargement of its coverage will be carried out.

X. — EDUCATION, TRAINING AND CULTURE

The close relationship between education and economic growth is universally accepted. The higher the investment in education, the higher is the national income. In a socialist society, the goal is to raise the level of material welfare for the population at large, not a few, and this can only be done in the context of human development and of encouraging the masses to realise fully their manifold creative powers. This emphasis on man manifests itself through the priority attached to education.

The development of education involves changes in content and in coverage. It has to impart new attitudes and values commensurate with the environmental conditions of the society, its economic base and its political philosophy. It has to emphasize the development of new skills; to liquidate the technological and managerial dependence on colonial and neo-colonial hegemony. It should inculcate self-lessness and the unity of purpose of the proletariat to release their dormant energy and latent creativeness to control their environment and destiny and to participate fully in the decision-making process.

Since the Octaber Revolution the Government has devoted more effort and resources to rectify the mistakes of the past and to revamp the structure of the educational system to put it on an egalitarian basis consistent with the socialist principles. The major achiements of the Revolution are summarised below:

1. The adoption of the latin orthography for the Somali Language and its immediate introduction in a written form in the primary cycle and as the sole official language in the country has accelerated the unification of the educational system, stamped out the foreign languages as medium of instruction in the early stages of the educational system and eliminated the nascent elitist system.

2. In an attempt to liquidate the disparity in educational norms that have by and large impeded the full integration of the educational system in the country, the ownership and the responsibility of running all private schools have devolved upon the State. Before this basic decision was taken more than 40 per cent of the school population were in private schools.

3. In a revolutionary and historic policy proclamation, the Government has abolished the arbitrary and slow expansion of the educational system. The President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, Jaalle Mohamed Siyad Barre, informed the public that no child who knocks at the door of education will be turned disappointed. With this decision Somalia parted roads with and steered clear from the regressive elitist educational system of the past. The record of school enroliment demonstrates the rapid expansion of the educational facilities as is shown below:

EXPANSION OF SCHOOL ENROLMENT 1966-1973

LEVEL	1966	1973	% Increase
Elementary	31,598	65,150	107
Intermediate	17,394	25,420	16
Secondary	6,040	10,040	66
Total	55,032	100,610	189

Between 1969 and 1973 enrollment in elementary schools rose by 107 per cent, intermediate by 16 per cent and secondary by 66 per cent, and the erollment in elementary through secondary by 84 per cent. The increase in scope shows equally spectacular increase in all districts and regions. In 1969 facilities for secondary education was available in three regions out of then eight regions. In 1973, these facilities are available in ten regions out of fifteen and the rest are scheduled to open their own within the development programme period.

4. In order to tailor the educational system to the development requirement for trained manpower, the structure of the educational system has been given the necessary bias to scientific training and technical education. In this endeavour the technical institutes have been restructured and strengthened, secondary schools have been supplied with science equipment, workshops and laboratories and the primary cycle with scinece kits. The content of the education has been forged to respond more fully and reflect the economic base of the society; more agricultural training and more attitudinal change stressing the dignity of labour and self-lessness in participation in self-help activities and promotion of leadership through youth camps and para-military training.

5. For more far-reaching fundamental changes, literacy campaigns have been launched which aim at a systematic liquidation of illiteracy in the country. In a small country such as Somalia, a high rate of illiteracy cannot be tolerated. Everybody counts and no one could be left behind, all must rise together. The masses must be equipped with the tools of learning to fully participate in the development of the country and to raise their consciousness, intellectual and creative potential for more

productive use and in raising their material welfare. The campaign has resulted in a dramatic success in the urban centres where in a span of one year 400,000 persons successfully completed their literacy courses. These trainees will be followed up and given more basic and fundamental education.

6. In 1969, there were only two-year post-secondary training programmes available in two disciplines only: namely, in law and in economics. In the four years under the Revolution, the Somali National University has been established with fulfledged faculties for these two disciplines and a further 5 new faculties were added. The new faculties are: Science, Agriculture, Education, Medicine and Veterinary. The emphasis on the scientific branches of knowledge is evident.

7. The writing of the Somali language has ushered in a new era of cultural flourishing and creativity and the government spared no effort in enhancing the social status of the artists in all fields. With these basic achievements the stage is now set for further expansion of education for the consolidation of the past achievements.

The overall objectives and strategies during the Programme period for educational and cultural training are:

a) Continued expansion of enrollment at all levels of education,

b) Further democratisation of access to education by admitting all who seek primary education and improvement in the quality of education programmes.

c) Expansion of enrollment in technical education and in broadening the scope of such education.

d) Development of the National University as a primary source for supplying the country's need for high level manpower and the opening of new faculties in the fields of medicine, engineering and veterinary sciences,

e) Continuation as a short measure of a programme for foreign fellowships, and scholarship,

f) Conducting a number of upgrading courses to improve the proficiency of currently employed workers in various fields in both the public and the private sectors,

g) Introducing a system of non-formal educational training including women's education and youth activities,

h) Establishing a vocational training course for training and upgrading of skilled workers,

j) Giving continued emphasis to the use of the Somali language in the written form and to promote efforts aimed at mass and functional literacy and to bring literacy up to 90% of the adults during the Programme period.

The total capital outlay of the sector during the Programme period is So. Shs. 191.062 million distributed as follows:

LEVEL	Investment (million So. Shs.)	% of Total
Primary and secondary education	37.894	19.8
Technical Education	34.890	18.3
Teacher Training	33.179	17.4
University	50.200	26.3
Nomadic Education	18.000	9.4
Cultural Development	12.899	6.7
Adult Education	1.600	0.8
Other Service	2.400	1.3
Total	191.062	100.0

Primary and Secondary Education:

The Development Programme visualises an annual growth rate of 10 per cent at the entry point of primary education and the second level of primary education will be considered as a continuation of an eight year education cycle, available to all pupils entering the primary school. Access to secondary education will remain 60 percent of all intermediate school leavers. The 10 per cent growth rate envolves the construction of 1350 classrooms throughout the country and the provision of 1,375 new teachers.

It is estimated that the 1978 enrollment in elementary schools will be 118,430 corresponding to 82 per cent increase over 1973 level; intermediate level will have a population of 59,720, corresponding to 134 per cent increase of 1973 and the secondary school enrollment will increase from its present level of 10,040 students to 13,420 in 1978. The following table shows the growth of school population during the programme period:

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1973-1978

LEVEL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Elementary	65,150	77,390	87,950	97,180	107,340	118,430
Intermediate	25,420	28,080	32,350	40,580	50,580	59,720
Secondary	10,040	10,050	11,320	11,820	12,140	13,420
Total	100,610	115,520	131,620	149,580	169,770	191,670
Growth (73=100)	100	115	131	149	169	191

The expansion of secondary schools will be continued. For the most part the newly constructed secondary schools will be utilised but 24 new streams in the North West, Upper Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Nugaal, Galgaduud, and Gedo Regions will be constructed. Secondary schools' expansion will require 184 new teachers. The Somali language will be progressively introduced as the medium of instruction in the rest of the school grades. Content of educational programmes will be written with emphasis on the socio-political philosophy of the country and in accordance with its cultural heritage and tradition In order to give qualitative improvement to education, the first cycle will be provided with science kits and libraries for 400 primary schools. Increase in kindergartens will be fully encouraged at the regional levels.

In order to give the secondary schools adequate science facilities and practical education, the Programme nevisages the installation of 25 science laboratories, 14 workshops and 6 libraries. This will improve the quality of education at the secondary level and give the pupils the required stress on scientific training.

Technical Education:

There are three technical institutes in the country with a small enrollment. The fields of specialisation are narrow, student preparations need to be strengthened and their base have to be broadened. In this endeavour, it is proposed to establish a polytechnic institute in Mogadishu with a capaciy of 200 students and a technical institute for 600 students with boarding facilities for 400 students to enable all potential students in the country to benefit from its facilities. The course of study will include building, electric, mechanical and agricultural engineering. The Burao Technical Institute will be expanded and strengthened along the lines of the proposed Polytechnic Institute.

Marine and Fishery Institute:

Is proposed to be established in response to the large investment made to exploit the country's rich fisheries resources. The Institute will replace the existing institute and will have a capacity of training 60 students in a course covering a four-year duration at the post-intermediate level in fishing techniques, marine biology, marine mechanics, oceanography and related subjects. The output of the institute will be absorbed in the borgeoing fishing industry and shipping.

Vocational Training Centre:

Is proposed to meet an important gap in the technical training. All technical institutions demand a certain degree of educational base as an entrance requirement. In a country that has a large portion of its population denied the opportunity for education, this requirement is irrelevant and does not give the majority of the people the chance to acquire technical knowhow. In an attempt to redress this bias, a vocational training centre will be established to increase the technical base of the factory and agricultural workers through a system of on-the-job training and apprenticeship.

Teacher Training:

Is an important pre-requisite for improving the content of education and this will be pursued in two major fronts. First the improvement of the level of the present teaching staff through retraining programmes that will be arranged every year for sub-qualified teachers and through refresher courses during the summar vacations. 800 and 575 primary school teachers and headmasters will participate respectively in these courses. But this is not enough. The high rate of expansion and the withdrawal of a large number of the existing teachers for further training strains the situation greatly. The following table shows the shortage of teachers:

Year		*Primary Teachers*	*Output*	*Deficit*
1974		406	250	156
1975		436	280	156
1976		479	280	199
1977		541	280	261
1978		570	280	290
	Total	2,432	1,370	1,062

The total requirement for teachers is 2,432 but only 1,370 can be satisfied from the existing training institutions. Hence a deficit of 1,062 tecahers will have to be met and the Programme proposes the creation of a two integrated primary teacher training institutes. In the case of secondary teachers, the annual intake of the College of Education will increase to 140 by 1979. It will be necessary to restructure the facilities of the college to produce enough teachers to Somalise all the existing posts.

The Multi-purpose Education Project:

Which is intended to provide a pre-service teacher training centre in the National Teachers Training Centre in Afgoi providing facilities for practical work for boys and domestic science for girls, as well as, science and laboratory workshops in 12 secondary schools along with the restructuring of the Mogadishu and Hargeisa technical schools. The project has already commenced its operations during the 1971-1973 Programme period. The activities of the projects will continue during 1974-1978 Development Programme.

National University:

During the Programme period, the National University is expected to play a more significant role in the future development of the country by supplying the required high-level manpower for secondary school teachers, professional workers and high-level technicians. The University will be involved in the social, cultural and economic development of the country. It will therefore, increase its cooperation with other agencies involved in the educational and cultural development of the nation. It will also open new faculties and expand those of agriculture, medicine, veterinary science, engineering, chemistry and geology. It will also expand the facilities of the faculties of jurisprudence, economic and education in a qualitative and quantitative manner.

The following table shows the enrollment of the National University for the Programme period.

ENROLLMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
2,197	2,707	3,121	3,450	3,622

And the projected output of graduates is shown below:

PROJECTED GRADUATES OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Total
1. Agriculture	—	22	—	21	42	85
2. Veterinary	—	—	—	21	42	63
3. Medicine	—	—	—	42	42	84
4. Science	—	15	—	63	126	204
5. Law	50	80	100	70	70	370
6. Economics	65	90	115	85	70	425
7. Education	50	70	70	84	105	379
Total	165	277	285	386	497	1.610

There will be a total of 1.610 University graduates of the Naional University during the Programme period: 85 in agriculture, 63 in veterinary, 84 in medicine, 204 in the fields of chemistry, geology and engineering, 370 in law, 425 in economics and social studies and 379 in education.

The policy of the government is to Somalise the staff of the Universiyt and this requires the recruitment of 260 professors and assistant professor by 1978.

Nomadic Education:

Is an area which has not been attempted in any appreciable degee, a fact that made about 70 per cent of the population illiterates and negated the development of the creative potential of the majority of the population. Realising that any structural changes in the lives of the nomadic population have to be internally generated and the need to redress the complete concentration of the educational facilities in the urban centres, the Revolutionary government intends during the Programme period to establish 9-10 nomadic shcools, in the major nomadic concentration areas. The project seeks to provide the basis for a system of educational institutions that are adapted to rural environment. Its long term objective is to create within the rural sector cadres capable to pioneer the modernisation of the nomadic economy, the adoption of modern agricultural and livestock husbandry techniques, reduction of illiteracy and the provision of avenues for the re-integration of the nomadic population into the national economy. The programme will be prepared and managed in a way that will not alienate the beneficieries from their environment, they are to be trained to reshape and reconstruct. Hence building and other structures will be simple and the training programme, curriculum and content of training relevant.

Cultural Development:

Somalia has a great wealth of folklore and ancient cultural traditions contained in oral literature, songs, poems, stories and material articles handed down from generation to generation. The adoption of the Latin script for the Somali language and as the sole official language in the country will definitely usher in a period of cultural renaissance and rebirth. The Revolutionary Government intends to capitalise on this achievement in preserving the national literature, historical reminiscence, manners and customs. During the Programme period three projects aiming at cultural development will be implemented.

The National Academy will be the central institution for the development, standardisation and enrichment of the newly written language. It will also collect and compile all literature and foklore of the nation. It is also entrusted with the responsibility of the preparation and printing of the literacy work.

The National Museum will be fully strengthened and enlarged. Its collections of materials will be properly documented and preserved.

A National Library will be constructed to form the depository of all written materials.

Adult Education Literacy Campaigns:

The substantial expansion of the school system envisaged in the Programme period will markedly increase the rate of literacy in the long run. But for a country that is determined to liquidate illiteracy on both social and economic grounds, it has to take the matter as an emergency case and embark on a nation-wide campaign. This is the only way to bring social and economic development. We cannot wait till the population reaches a stage of universal literacy, by a process of children growing into literates and educated adults. We want progressive farmers and conscious factory workers who can appreciate modern technology and are capable to handle it.

The Revolutionary Government have revamped the deficient and half-hearted programme of adult education and transformed it into a rigorous literacy campaign programme. The first phase of the project concentrated on urban centres were 400,000 participants have successfully completed the course. The second phase which will cover the rural and the nomadic domain will be launched in the Programme period.

Literacy campaigns are not enough in themselves. After a short period the literates will lapse into illiteracy. In order to ward-off this eventuality the Government will follow up the campaign with basic functional literacy. It will also increase the producion of reading materials, and evolve a proper system of distribution. Every support and encouragement will be made for the self-improvement of the workers, through an incentive system both material and moral.

XI. — HEALTH

The country has a number of health problems of considerable magnitude, but inspite of the fact that these problems are urgent and deserve to be tackled as quickly as possible, limitation of resources set a ceiling on the scale of action to solve them. While the economic reality is limiting, it does not mean that the country should remain in a stand still in its health services, this is so because diseases are preventable.

The October Revolution has inherited an extremely poor and inequitable health facilities in the country. Hospitals were very few and concentrated in major urban centres: medicine was a brisk market for a handful of profiteers, health education was hopelessly deficient and the facilities for the nomadic and rural population were totally absent. Health personnel were few and deficient in training.

In a move to give the benefit of whatever available facilities to the public at large, not just to the few who can afford it, the Revolutionary Government has taken a number of far — reaching steps in the democratisation of the medical services:

1) It took over the importation of all medicaments, organised cooperative retail services, established a price control system and introduced a vigorous supervision over the efficacy of the medicament sold to the public,

2) It abolished profiteering in the health services by abolishing private practioners and declared medicine and hospitalisation free to all;

3) Emphasis has been shifted to the preventive rather than the curative approach in health services; health education is strengthened in schools, appropriate stress is placed on nutrition, mother and child care centres were established and self-contained units such as public health centres were enlarged.

4) The mobility and distribution of health personnel have been grately improved;

5) The institutions for training nurses and other para-medical personnel have been enlarged with the establishment of a health personnel training institute in Mogadishu and the increased intake of the Hargeisa school of nursing.

6) Immunisation programmes have been stepped up in the urban centres and in rural areas.

The most important achievement made since the Revolution is the full realisation of the masses that improvement in health standards is the responsibility of every-body, not just the Ministry of Health.

All these are important and basic measures that have been overdue for a long time, but whose implmentation have to await the dawn of the Revolution. The stage is now set for more profound health development.

During the period of the Development Programme 1974-1978, the basic objectives of development of health which have already been laid down will be pursued with greater vigour. First priority will be given to the creation of a basic health administration structure and a public health wing at district headquarters will be the foundation of an integrated medical service. The Programme also proposes to organise and mobilise endemic disease control services. The Malaria Eradication programme will continue and tubercolosis control will be submitted for an expanded controlled programme with enlarged provisions for treatment. The Development Programme, while giving more emphasis to preventive programmes will also increase the hospital bed capacity substantially from 5087 in 1973 to 6699 in 1978. The number of hospitals will increase from 63 in 1973 to 79 in 1978 while public health wings will increase from 24 to 52, as shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND FACILITIES IN 1973 AND 1978

	REGIONS	Hospitals		P. H. Wings		Hospitals Beds	
		1973	1978	1973	1978	1973	1978
1.	Benadir	5	9	6	6	2,600	3,100
2.	Lower Shabelle	5	5	3	5	142	202
3.	Central Shabelle	4	4	2	4	92	138
4.	Lower Juba	6	7	2	3	310	520
5.	Hiran	5	6	1	2	190	300
6.	Mudug	4	4	1	4	81	181
7.	Galgaduud	3	4	—	2	32	100
8.	Bari	6	6	2	6	94	94
9.	Nugaal	3	4	—	2	94	104
10.	Togdheer	4	5	1	4	213	313
11.	Hargeisa	9	10	3	5	930	1090
12.	Sanaag	2	2	1	3	80	90
13.	Gedo	3	6	—	3	36	136
14.	Bakool	2	4	—	1	68	126
15.	Bay	2	3	2	2	125	185
	Total	63	79	24	52	5087	6699

The strategy also visualises action to improve the nutritional status of the people through a country—wide programme of health education. A manpower development policy in the field of health is crucial and health training programmes will be initiated within the country itself including training at the university level.

The combination of fixed and mobile service institutions and the decentralisation of their location into the district level is expected to bring facilities for health services intensively to the rural and the nomadic domains.

The total capital investment in the health sector is So. Shs. 77.721 million. In the light of the neglect of the sector for a long time, the investment proposals will cover the basic essentials in both curative aspects and preventive medicine. The funds will be judiciously made of and supplemented by direct efforts at the regional level and the public at large.

The most relevant action which the government could take is to make the maximum use of available facilities in the country. These facilities which are deficient have to be supplied and supplemented. Hence a strengthening programme of the regional and district hospitals will be launched and will cover the following centres: Merca, Jowhar, Kismayu, Baidoa, Hudur, Garbaharay, Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Garowe. In all these places, hospitals will be strengthened both in equipment for diagnostic purposes and for medicament.

Districts act as links between rural and urban areas and the facilities at the districts could be used by both. Hence hospital facilities at the districts will be strengthened and the government will establish 14 new district hospitals at Badada, Eilwak, Dolo, Jalalaqsi, Harardhere, Abuudwaq, Lughaye, Yet, Adale, Garadag, Qansahdheer, Taleh, Magaalo Hawe and Sakow. These hospitals will have diagnostic facilities and would be the centres of health education for preventive purposes. The hospitals will be simple in structure to reduce costs and recurrent expenditures. The district hospitals will be centres for the preventive disease control programmes, as T. B., malaria and communicable diseases.

There are no specialised mental hospitals in the country and only in one area, facilities exist for treating such patients. The need for separate hospitals for mental patients is felt because of the special and peculiar needs of the patients. In response to this need two mental hospitals will be constructed in Mogadishu and Hargeisa with 400 and 200 beds respectively.

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Facilities for communicable and infectious diseases which require isolation of the patients are provided in a small section of a major hospital in Mogadishu. This is very inadequate and extremely dangerous. The government will therefore construct a separate communicable diseases hospital with a capacity of 100 beds in Mogadishu.

To meet the special requirements of the Medical Faculty of the National University, it is proposed to construct a 400 bed university hospital which will serve as a training ground for the students and at the same time provide essential medical services. The hospital will have facilities for the diagnosis and treatment in all the major specialities and it will help in filling the need for specialised treatment of complicated cases.

Maternity and paediatrics are one of the number of medical branches that have no separate facilities in spite of the peculiarity and importance of such a service. The high infant mortality rate is accountable to a large measure by the absence of efficient medical treatment and diagnostics facilities. The Programme envisages to fill this vital gap and to this end will establish a hospital with 200 maternity and 110 paediatric beds in Mogadishu.

Nutritional status of a community, assessed through well-organised surveys is a good index of the general health needs of the population, particularly infants and mothers. Improvement in nutritional status is of fundamental importance to national health and requires the coordinated efforts of all ministries and organs, especially Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Education and Information and National Guidance. The coordination effort will be achieved through a Nutrition Board with the following objectives:

— To orient the food and nutritional policies towards achieving the long-term health goals and objectives,

- To ensure close cooperation between the ministries responsible for nutrition and the dissemination of information; and
- To carry out research on nutritional problems.

Public health wings have been found convenient and simple to manage and during the Programme period 30 new public health wings will be established. The public health wings will be responsible for:

a) Health care of mothers and children,
b) Detection and treatment of communicable diseases,
c) Enviornmental hygeine,
d) Organizing mass treatment campaigns,
e) Execution of nutritional programmes,
f) Provision of simple laboratory procedure facilities,
g) Maintenance of records and health statistics,
h) Health education.

In order to apply effectively simple preventive measures which can control communicable diseases, it is proposed to establish 20 mobile teams which will also operate in the nomadic areas. The scheme involves passive and active surveillance as well as the administration of vaccines and other preventive medications, development of health education programmes, evolving methods suitable for disease control work among the nomadic population and in general maintaining surveillance over all the country. The aim of the project is to redress the bias of medical facilities to urban centres and the provison of adequate facilities to rural and nomadic population.

Health education has been neglected for quite some time and the expansion of the sector will be drastically curtailed in effectiveness because of the shortage of medical personnel. The National University will produce a sufficient number of high level medical staff, after some time but middle level technicians are equally in a critical sortage. The Revolutionary Government has established a medical personnel training school to supplement the Hargeisa nursing school but the combined output of the two schools is very small and a third school with an intake of 60 students a year in Kismayu will be constructed.

Research and diagnosistic laboratories are essential components of medical development, and the government will establish a biological laboratory to initiate a thorough study of the infections diseases of man and animals in the country, conduct epedimological analysis and identfy dangerous diseases. A central public laboratory will be developed and reorganised with departments in pathology, serology, micrology and enviornmental control. To support the work of the control laboratory, regional laboratories will also be established.

XII. — HOUSING PROGRAMMES

Provision of simple, inexpensive and satisfactory housing for the increasing urban population remains to be a major problem in all developing countries. This problem is all the more accentuated by the availability of large backlog of unsatisfied demand besides the requirement for the normal growth of urbanisation. Housing construction in general has strong backward linkage effect and therefore stimulates economic development and provides employment opportunities. Development of building materials is the first step for mass, popular housing programmes.

In Somalia, the basic conditions for succesful housing development were absent or inadequately developed. There was and still is no sufficient production of cheap local building materials, credit facilities and mortagage policies were available only to the few well-to-do builders and real estate owners, for the majority of the population housing loans were inacessible. No proper town planning has been undertaken. Building codes and regulations were inadequate and for all practical purposes not enforced.

Complete centralisation of the public services in Mogadishu and the absence of rural development schemes tended to draw people all over the country to the seat of power straining the delicate public services available in the city and contributing heavily to the growth of slum, shanty structures and sub-standard dwellings. Rents were exorbitant and luxury quarters and villas were constructed for the handful high income groups and expatriate staff. Speculation on land was very high.

The situation was untenable and the Revolutionary Government slashed the artificially high rent structures that were prevalent in the major urban centres. This had a temporay relief for the urban dwellers and the measure served as an important stop gap operation. The reduction of rents and the establishment of rent control machanism is not however, enough. The root of the problem is real and grave shortage of houses.

It is estimated that about 54,663 houses are now immediately required in 18 major urban centres to meet the backlog for housing facilities. 48 per cent of this shortage is sustained by Mogadishu. Other large cities that suffer from severe shortage of housing are Hargeisa, Berbera and Kismayu. Rural housing have been conspiciuously not mentioned in earlier plans and programmes, but with large development schemes for rural development housing requirements of the rural population have to be given the due attention it desreves.

Assuming a seven per cent growth rate for Mogadishu and slightly less for other large urban centres, the total urban population will increase from its present level of 580,000 to 813,480 in 1978. In order to keep abreast with the population growth 46,696 new houses have to be constructed excluding the backlog of 54,633 houses. In the face of these problems, the Development Programme sets the following limited objectives:

1. To contain the housing shortage in all urban centres;
2. To introduce Government intervention in the development of rural housing;
3. To develop building material's industry with the view of achieving self-sufficiency; and
4. To undertake basic town and physical planning to ensure orderly urban development.

The government will develop 13,650 new houses in the five years which will be distributed mainly among Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Kismayu and Berbera, as shown below:

DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT HOUSING PROGRAMME

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Total
Mogadishu	1,000	1,250	1,500	1,750	2,000	7,500
Hargeisa	280	350	420	490	560	2,100
Kismayu	160	200	240	280	320	1,200
Berbera	100	125	150	175	200	750
Others	280	350	420	490	560	2,100
Total	1,800	2,275	2,730	3,185	3,640	13,650

An additional 7,136 rural houses will be constructed. The private sector will be encouraged and supported to fill the gap in the sector.

Building Materials:

At present 85 per cent of the building materials are imported at an ever-increasing cost. The reactivation of the Afgoi bricks factory and the Soplast plant; the initiation of the Berbera cement factory presents good basis for the development of the sector. In the Programme extensive surveys will be carried out to locate other materials. The gypsum deposits will be further examined and the availability of non-metallic minerals fully ascertained. Gypsum is one of the most versatile building materials which is found in abundance. It is a question of adopting the appropriate technology. To make the maximum use of non-metallic minerals that are present in a number of areas in the country, extensive surveys have to be conducted to locate commerciable quantities. The Programme envisages the establishment of a technical unit, equipped with a laboratory and other auxiliary facilities to carry out extensive research in 1974.

XIII. — INFORMATION AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE

Mass media play an important role in socio-economic change and an improved and well-coordinated communication media both in coverage and in effectiveness will have a crucial role in the country's development. It will raise the consciousness of the masses for development and channel their energy to constructive work and in priority areas. It will disseminate knowledge and information throughout the country and thus keep the masses abreast of new changes; it creates a sense of cohesiveness; dedication to higher goals and create a spirit of selflessness and unity.

Since the inception of the Revolution the mass media (radio and the press) have awakened the people to their role in nation-building Today they are actively involved in nation-building and in championing the cause of the Revolution. The role played by the mass media in the national literacy campaigns, in the emancipation of women, in the politicisation of the masses is commendable. During the Programme period the mass media will be strengthened. The information service will be expanded and the national printing capability will be improved.

Ten regional information centres will be established in Sanaag, Middle Shabelle, North-West, Togdheer, Bari, Lower Juba, Mudug, Hiran and Galgaduud as well as one for Bay, Gedo and Bakool regions. The stations will be equipped and will have the capability of directly relaying information from these areas to Mogadishu and the rest of the country.

In support of the above programme new transmitters will be established as follows:

	Station	*Capacity*	
a)	Mogadishu	150 kw.	Medium wave
b)	Mogadishu	50 kw.	Short wave
c)	Hargeisa	25 kw.	Short wave

In order to make maximum use of the increased transmitter capacity a number of broadcasting studios will be constructed in Mogadishu and Hargeisa.

The establishment of a television network in the country has been in consideration for some time. The importance of T.V. in literacy campaigns and in the process of normal educational programmes, in acquianting the people with the latest discoveries and scientific achievements, in raising the standard of arts, music and literature has been acknowledge and fully recognised. The government will therefore establish a nucleus of the network in Mogadishu with the possible expansion for a nation-wide coverage.

In order to create adequate artists in the country, such as, actors, dancers, muscians, stage managers and conductors on the one hand and to restructure the Somali art into modern and scientific lines on the other, the national theatre will be strengthened and developed. Auxiliary facilities such as gramphone production, establishment of a national school of arts and regional musical development centres will be added.

The National Printing Press assumes very crucial position in the development of the country. The writing of the Somali language and its designation as the sole official language in the country, its introduction in the schools as medium of instruction and the extensive national campaigns against illiteracy have substantially increased the demand for written materials. In an effort to socialise the means of production of the economy, the privately owned printing houses have been completely nationalised. Both these factors enhanced the role of the National Printing Agency in nation-building. The Development Programme foresees the expansion of the activities of the Agency and in this endeavour a modernisation programme will be lanuched for new equipment and facilities.

XIV. — TOURISM

World tourism is growing at a rapid rate. The high incomes of Europe, the revolution in transport facilitated by the jet age, the prestige that goes with tourism which is vigorously promoted by the international tourist agencies and the increased appreciation of scenic and natural beauty are attributable to this growth

The industry is becoming a major foreign exchange earner to a number of countries. In Somalia tourism is in its early stage of development and the country will not be a major tourist attraction in a very short time because of the absence of the basic infrastructure for the industry; such as hotels, national parks and transport facilities. There are the basic minimum pre-requisities for tourist development.

The country has a number of major attractions to offer to international tourists and there are immense possibilities to develop a local tourist industry. The first major resources to be exploited for tourism is wild-life. Somalia is probably one of the few places where wild-life is still in its natural habitat. Even though the wild-life are concentrated in the Southern parts, the rest of the country also offers large potenialities for game watching and limited hunting. The second major natural tourist attraction are the beaches. Somalia has a coastline of over 2,800 km. long which offers tourists a year-round pleasure sports. The highlands of the country are also tremendous potential resources that could attract tourists from the Gulf due to its climate, game and mountaineous scenic beauty.

Realising the importance of tourism to the national economy on the one hand and the major exploitable tourist resources of the country on the other, the government has established a Ministry for Tourism. It is the responsibility of this Ministry to plan the future of the sector in a systematic and organized manner, keeping in mind the limited financial resources that could be tied up in an altogether new sector.

The major constraints in the field of tourism are hotels and lodges, and an efficient transport and communications facilities. The Development Programme is putting emphasis on relaxing basic constraints. The transport network of the country will be fully developed to eliminate the major gaps in order to open up the country. A number of airports will also be improved to facilitate the movements of goods and basic services more efficiently. And improvement in telecommunications will be undertaken. All these investments will facilitate the development of tourism both internationally and locally. The major handicap of the sector is the development of hotel facilities in the major tourist attraction areas like Kismayu, Shabelle Regions and the highlands of Hargeisa.

In the Programme period an investment of So. Shs. 12.59 million will be made. This investment will provide hotels, rest houses and tourist villages in Mogadishu, Merca, Brava, Ga'anlibah, Saadu-diin, Hargeisa and Kismayu; beach cabins at Mogadishu, Merca, Brava and Gezira, and lodges in the Kismayu national park.

These are basic facilities that could set the basis for the development of the sector and would not unduely tie up scarce resources to areas whose exploitation is seen as a long-term endeavour.

XI. — HEALTH

The country has a number of health problems of considerable magnitude, but inspite of the fact that these problems are urgent and deserve to be tackled as quickly as possible, limitation of resources set a ceiling on the scale of action to solve them. While the economic reality is limiting, it does not mean that the country should remain in a stand still in its health services, this is so because diseases are preventable.

The October Revolution has inherited an extremely poor and inequitable health facilities in the country. Hospitals were very few and concentrated in major urban centres: medicine was a brisk market for a handful of profiteers, health education was hopelessly deficient and the facilities for the nomadic and rural population were totally absent. Health personnel were few and deficient in training.

In a move to give the benefit of whatever available facilities to the public at large, not just to the few who can afford it, the Revolutionary Government has taken a number of far — reaching steps in the democratisation of the medical services:

1) It took over the importation of all medicaments, organised cooperative retail services, established a price control system and introduced a vigorous supervision over the efficacy of the medicament sold to the public,

2) It abolished profiteering in the health services by abolishing private practioners and declared medicine and hospitalisation free to all;

3) Emphasis has been shifted to the preventive rather than the curative approach in health services; health education is strengthened in schools, appropriate stress is placed on nutrition, mother and child care centres were established and self-contained units such as public health centres were enlarged.

4) The mobility and distribution of health personnel have been grately improved;

5) The institutions for training nurses and other para-medical personnel have been enlarged with the establishment of a health personnel training institute in Mogadishu and the increased intake of the Hargeisa school of nursing,

6) Immunisation programmes have been stepped up in the urban centres and in rural areas.

The most important achievement made since the Revolution is the full realisation of the masses that improvement in health standards is the responsibility of every-body, not just the Ministry of Health.

All these are important and basic measures that have been overdue for a long time, but whose implmentation have to await the dawn of the Revolution. The stage is now set for more profound health development.

During the period of the Development Programme 1974-1978, the basic objectives of development of health which have already been laid down will be pursued with greater vigour. First priority will be given to the creation of a basic health administration structure and a public health wing at district headquarters will be the foundation of an integrated medical service. The Programme also proposes to organise and mobilise endemic disease control services. The Malaria Eradication programme will continue and tubercolosis control will be submitted for an expanded controlled programme with enlarged provisions for treatment. The Development Programme, while giving more emphasis to preventive programmes will also increase the hospital bed capacity substantially from 5087 in 1973 to 6699 in 1978. The number of hospitals will increase from 63 in 1973 to 79 in 1978 while public health wings will increase from 24 to 52, as shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND FACILITIES IN 1973 AND 1978

REGIONS	Hospitals		P. H. Wings		Hospitals Beds	
	1973	1978	1973	1978	1973	1978
1. Benadir	5	9	6	6	2,600	3,100
2. Lower Shabelle	5	5	3	5	142	202
3. Central Shabelle	4	4	2	4	92	138
4. Lower Juba	6	7	2	3	310	520
5. Hiran	5	6	1	2	190	300
6. Mudug	4	4	1	4	81	181
7. Galgaduud	3	4	—	2	32	100
8. Bari	6	6	2	6	94	94
9. Nugaal	3	4	—	2	94	104
10. Togdheer	4	5	1	4	213	313
11. Hargeisa	9	10	3	5	930	1090
12. Sanaag	2	2	1	3	80	90
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The strategy also visualises action to improve the nutritional status of the people through a country—wide programme of health education. A manpower development policy in the field of health is crucial and health training programmes will be initiated within the country itself including training at the university level.

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XII. — HOUSING PROGRAMMES

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In order to make maximum use of the increased transmitter capacity a number of broadcasting studios will be constructed in Mogadishu and Hargeisa.

The establishment of a television network in the country has been in consideration for some time. The importance of T.V. in literacy campaigns and in the process of normal educational programmes, in acquianting the people with the latest discoveries and scientific achievements, in raising the standard of arts, music and literature has been acknowledge and fully recognised. The government will therefore establish a nucleus of the network in Mogadishu with the possible expansion for a nation-wide coverage.

In order to create adequate artists in the country, such as, actors, dancers, muscians, stage managers and conductors on the one hand and to restructure the Somali art into modern and scientific lines on the other, the national theatre will be strengthened and developed. Auxiliary facilities such as gramphone production, establishment of a national school of arts and regional musical development centres will be added.

The National Printing Press assumes very crucial position in the development of the country. The writing of the Somali language and its designation as the sole official language in the country, its introduction in the schools as medium of instruction and the extensive national campaigns against illiteracy have substantially increased the demand for written materials. In an effort to socialise the means of production of the economy, the privately owned printing houses have been completely nationalised. Both these factors enhanced the role of the National Printing Agency in nation-building. The Development Programme foresees the expansion of the activities of the Agency and in this endeavour a modernisation programme will be lanuched for new equipment and facilities.

XIV. — TOURISM

World tourism is growing at a rapid rate. The high incomes of Europe, the revolution in transport facilitated by the jet age, the prestige that goes with tourism which is vigorously promoted by the international tourist agencies and the increased appreciation of scenic and natural beauty are attributable to this growth

The industry is becoming a major foreign exchange earner to a number of countries. In Somalia tourism is in its early stage of development and the country will not be a major tourist attraction in a very short time because of the absence of the basic infrastructure for the industry; such as hotels, national parks and transport facilities. There are the basic minimum pre-requisities for tourist development.

The country has a number of major attractions to offer to international tourists and there are immense possibilities to develop a local tourist industry. The first major resources to be exploited for tourism is wild-life. Somalia is probably one of the few places where wild-life is still in its natural habitat. Even though the wild-life are concentrated in the Southern parts, the rest of the country also offers large potenialities for game watching and limited hunting. The second major natural tourist attraction are the beaches. Somalia has a coastline of over 2,800 km. long which offers tourists a year-round pleasure sports. The highlands of the country are also tremendous potential resources that could attract tourists from the Gulf due to its climate, game and mountaineous scenic beauty.

Realising the importance of tourism to the national economy on the one hand and the major exploitable tourist resources of the country on the other, the government has established a Ministry for Tourism. It is the responsibility of this Ministry to plan the future of the sector in a systematic and organized manner, keeping in mind the limited financial resources that could be tied up in an altogether new sector.

The major constraints in the field of tourism are hotels and lodges, and an efficient transport and communications facilities. The Development Programme is putting emphasis on relaxing basic constraints. The transport network of the country will be fully developed to eliminate the major gaps in order to open up the country. A number of airports will also be improved to facilitate the movements of goods and basic services more efficiently. And improvement in telecommunications will be undertaken. All these investments will facilitate the development of tourism both internationally and locally. The major handicap of the sector is the development of hotel facilities in the major tourist attraction areas like Kismayu, Shabelle Regions and the highlands of Hargeisa.

In the Programme period an investment of So. Shs. 12.59 million will be made. This investment will provide hotels, rest houses and tourist villages in Mogadishu, Merca, Brava, Ga'anlibah, Saadu-diin, Hargeisa and Kismayu; beach cabins at Mogadishu, Merca, Brava and Gezira, and lodges in the Kismayu national park.

These are basic facilities that could set the basis for the development of the sector and would not unduely tie up scarce resources to areas whose exploitation is seen as a long-term endeavour.